

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLVIII] No 24 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANA

Robert Light

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Cedar Posts and Stakes,
Patent Roofing,
Hardwood Flooring.

Doors,
Sash,
Blinds,
Mouldings,
Verandah Columns,
Stairs and Brackets,
and Interior Finish.

Machine Work Done Promptly.

Telephone 53.

CLEANING HOUSE

is what the majority of people are doing these fine days. We want to be in the fashion, so have decided to CLEAN HOUSE by disposing of all our Ends and Small Lots of

WALLPAPER at a Sacrifice

These goods are new, but the season is so far advanced that we are not warranted in repeating orders. Come and see some of our bargains. The most of our stock is complete now, particularly PARLOR AND HALL PAPERS.

WINDOW SHADES—We have secured a lot of OIL SHADES we are selling at 40 cents. These are bargains.

PICTURE FRAMING IS OUR ONE GREAT SPECIALTY.

We have the only Matt Cutter in town We import regular picture glass.
We have the best matting machines obtainable.
Bring along some pictures and see how we can surprise you.

STIRLING PAINTS ARE STIRLING IN QUALITY.

BASE BALL CLUBS Supplied at Toronto Rates.

A. E. PAUL,

The Wallpaper Man.

Notice to the Public



The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

CASH ASSETS EXCEED
\$55,000,000.

Policy-holders of the above Company are hereby notified that the Agency has been transferred from D. L. Green to D. McClew, Napanee. All matters of transfer or endorsement, etc. in connection with existing Policies or any new business will be promptly attended to by

D. McCLEW, Agent, Napanee.
OFFICE—Grange Block, John St.,
P. O. Box 136.

A MIGHTY FORTRESS.

The Famous Rock of Gibraltar
and its Armament.

A GUN IN EVERY CREVICE.

The Place Stored With Food and Munitions of War to Stand a Siege of Seven Years—An English View of the Cannon Studded Stronghold.

"An enemy's fleet could be sent to the bottom in ten minutes before getting within five miles of Gibraltar. Not even a torpedo boat could succeed in entering the bay unobserved on the blackest night." That sums up the opinions of the most eminent naval experts as to the impregnability of the world's greatest fortress.

But disappointment awaits the sight-seeing visitor. The rock, though barren, is covered with luxuriant vegetation—not a fort prominent, not a gun to be seen even with the most powerful glasses, no discernible ammunition magazines, no strongholds, only a peaceful, prosperous harbor and a sleepy, straggling town.

It is night, and the maneuvers are on. Swift playing searchlights transform the bay into a sheet of shimmering silver upon which are seen majestic British warships and elongated flying shadows, the torpedoes. Guns answer guns out of every conceivable crevice and corner, blending in one deafening uproar, while scores of shells plow the water for miles around.

Sentries are everywhere; infantry parties crouch in the shadows; hundreds of gunners stand ready behind hundreds of guns in these mysterious labyrinths hewn out of the solid rock—"the galleries." The vicious barking of Maxim guns gives contrast to the deep toned baying of these mammoth pieces of ordnance, the mere report of which cracks stone roofs and bursts doors and whole windows. Could any fleet live through the murderous hail of gigantic shells?

Gibraltar never sleeps. By day and night two perfectly equipped signal stations, proudly daunting Britain's flag of ownership, unceasingly sweep the seas around to a distance of fifteen miles on a clear day, instantly reporting the coming and going of each vessel. Sentries guard all the prominent forts, magazines and gateways; gunners sleep beside their guns; engineers are ever ready beside the powerful searchlights.

Modern "needle" guns, the finest in Europe, are installed on all the most prominent points. They are unreachably from the sea, even as they are undiscernible, owing to the skill with which they are painted and draped to match the surrounding vegetation, while huge screens drop automatically before them as each shell is fired. They have a range of fifteen miles and could drop shells on Ceuta, in Africa, opposite, quite comfortably. One gun weighs 110 tons and is capable of

NEWS NOTES.

The body of John Jamieson, drowned at Hamilton April 7, was found in the bay.

The manufacture or sale of cigarettes in Illinois is prohibited under heavy penalties. St. John's Nfld., is again icebound. No vessels have entered or left since Monday.

John Lasken was fatally injured while driving over a railway crossing at Cobalt.

John Graham of Kirkland, N. B., said to be the oldest man in Canada, died, aged 109.

The Canadian Northern crop report says the growth is in advance of that of two years ago at this season.

A young Englishman, who says he learned to steal in Toronto because he could find no work, has been sentenced to ten years in prison at Portland, Me.

Shimonese, owned by the Valley Farm stable, Toronto, won the King's Plate at the Woodbine on Saturday. Time 2.10 1-5 minutes. Seagram's Tollendal was second.

At Chicago, two thieves while stealing golden candelabra from the altar of Holy Angels, (Roman Catholic) church, were captured by two priests, who beat one thief into insensibility.

While kneeling in prayer at Church service on Monday night, Henry Culp, Kennet, Mo., was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, Charles D. Champ, eighteen years of age. Champ fled.

The death took place at Hotel Quinte, Belleville, Saturday, of James Lowrie, one of Belleville's most esteemed old gentlemen. For some time he had been in poor health. He was eighty-seven years of age.

In the British House of Commons yesterday Mr. Asquith indicated that it was not the intention of the Government to regard the United States in estimating the requirements of the two-power naval standard.

A negro porter was arrested in Montreal on a charge of stealing a pocketbook. The charge was not proven, and the porter took action against the New York manufacturer who caused his arrest. The New York judge gave judgment in favor of the porter, but reduced the damages asked from \$2,500 to \$300, on the ground that because the porter was a negro he could not feel so much humiliation as he would if he were white.

Campbell's Varnish Stain is made with Varnish worth \$4.00 a gallon. We have Rosewood, Light Oak, Dark Oak, Mahogany, Natural, White Enamel, Gloss Black, Hat Black, etc., just the thing for renewing furniture of any kind.

The Steamer Navaroh, the latest addition to the Ontario government's fisheries protection has made appearances on the bay in command of Captain Hunter, the Fisheries' Overseer for this district. The Navaroh is a tidy sea-going ship of fifteen tons burden, fifty-five feet long and nine foot beam. The hull is an Herreshoff design and is of exceptional strength. The engine which compound fore and aft are fitted with a copper condenser. The boat was purchased in Windsor by the minister of public works, and will patrol the Bay of Quinte this summer.

Asserting that the \$100,000,000 fortune of Mrs. Hetty Green is founded upon a forged document purporting to be the will of Sylvia Anne Howland, descendants of the Howlands at a family conference in Napa decided to start a bitter contest upon the death of the "richest woman in America." When Sylvia Anne Howland died two wills were discovered. Both left half her property of \$5,000,000 to various charities. One of them left the second half ab-

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S are all now w \$2.50.

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Mrs. her sist A dat Mr. and Miss ed, after Steward Miss brother Miss ing som Amey. Georg Toronto Miss spendin fore Mc Georg are visit



We have opened a salesroom, two doors east of Boyle & Son's hardware store, and are handling the William Gray & Son Carriages, also Harness, Plows and Farm Implements, Stoves, Ranges, Refrigerators, Kitchen Cabinets, Scales and the celebrated Capital Cream Separator, the easiest turned and best all round Separator on the market. It will pay anyone to inspect these goods before looking elsewhere.

GILLESPIE & ROBLIN.

STR. REINDEER

LOCAL TIME TABLE.
Daily, Sunday Excepted. Effective Wednesday, April 2nd P.M. Subject to change without notice.

	A. M.	P. M.
Napanee	Leave	6 30
Deseronto	7 30	
Hough's	7 20	
Thompson's Point	7 40	
Glenn Island	8 00	
Glennora	8 10	
Pictou	8 30	
Pictou	Leave	8 30
Thompson's Point	10 00	
Hough's	10 20	
Deseronto	10 30	
	Arrive	11 00
	P. M.	
Deseronto	Leave	1 45
Hough's	2 00	
Thompson's Point	2 35	
Pictou	2 55	
Pictou	Arrive	3 00
Glennora	3 20	
Glenn Island	3 25	
Thompson's Point	3 45	
Hough's	3 55	
Deseronto	4 30	
Napanee	4 30	
	Arrive	6 30

CONNECTIONS.
At Deseronto with Bay of Quinte and Grand Trunk Railway Trains for all points East, West and North; with Steamer Ella Ross for Upper Bay Ports. At Pictou with Central Ontario Railway.

19 JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

CRACKING

We have installed the latest and best machinery procurable for

CRACKING GRAIN

and would solicit a share of your patronage.

You will find our rates reasonable.

D. S. COLLIER,

Near Reindeer Dock.

Steady Employment.

for a reliable Local Salesman representing

Canada's Oldest and Greatest Nurseries

in Napanee and adjoining country.

You will find there is a good demand for Nursery Stock on account of the high prices that growers have realized on their fruit this season.

Our salesmen are turning in big business to us this year. Be one of them and earn good wages through the winter months. Territory reserved. Pay weekly. Free sample outfit, etc.

Write for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON.
Fonthill Nurseries—850 acres
TORONTO, ONT. 11-1f

On 1st of January the above company are hereby notified that the Agency has been transferred from D. L. Green to D. McClellan, Napanee. All matters of transfer or endorsement, etc. in connection with existing Policies or any new business will be promptly attended to by

D. McCLELLAN, Agent, Napanee.
OFFICE—Orange Block, John St., P. O. Box 125.

CAR LOAD OF BANANAS

JUST ARRIVED.

Pineapples

4 for 25 Cents.

M. PIZZARIELLO,

PHONE 89.

GOOD SALARIES

Go Only to the Well-Trained.

Our graduates are to be found in the best mercantile, banking and professional offices in the Dominion. Catalog and beautiful Xmas calendar sent free on request.

Frontenac Business College

Kingston, Ont.

Winter term opens January 4th 1909.

T. N. STOCKDALE, Prin.

ALBERT COLLEGE,

Belleville, Ont.

Conservatory of Music.

Prof. V. P. Hunt, A. A. G. O., Director, Graduate of Royal Conservatory, Leipzig, Germany. Organist and Choir Master of Bridge Street Methodist Church. Teacher of Advanced Piano, Pipe-Organ, Harmony, etc.

Prof. Dan A. Cameron, recent Baritone Soloist of Metropolitan Church, Toronto, etc. Has studied under the best masters in London, New York and Boston. Teacher of Voice Culture and Artistic Singing.

Full staff of Specialists in PIANO, PIPE ORGAN, VOICE, VIOLIN, and THEORY OF MUSIC. New Pipe-Organ recently added.

Toronto Conservatory and University Examinations held annually in the College Buildings. Over 300 successful Candidates at these Examinations in past six years. Several have taken A. T. C. M. standing with distinguished standing. A. A. G. O. M. granted on Normal Course for Teachers.

Special attention given to Matriculation, Teachers Course, Election, Fine Art, Physical Culture.

College re-opens Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1908. For Illustrated Calendar, address,

PRINCIPAL DYER, M.A., D.D.

Collapsible GO-CARTS,

—for—

\$5.50

Napanee Bicycle and Carriage Works.

W. J. NORMILE, Prop.

prominent points. They are undiscernable from the sea, even as they are undiscernable, owing to the skill with which they are painted and draped to match the surrounding vegetation, while huge screens drop automatically before them as each shell is fired. They have a range of fifteen miles and could drop shells on Centa, in Africa, opposite, quite comfortably. One gun weighs 110 tons and is capable of throwing a shell weighing three-quarters of a ton. In that marvel of engineering under great difficulties, the galleries, are concealed guns for every day in the year.

These galleries are divided into three sections, entry to which is guarded, while one is closed even to high officers, containing preserved stores, munitions of war, rainwater (for Gibraltar has no springs) and a complete condensing plant—all calculated to outlast a siege of seven years.

The firing is the most mathematically perfect imaginable. The surrounding waters are mapped out into squares, upon which certain guns are kept ready trained, so that it is almost impossible to miss. During practice targets are towed across the bay, the object being to hit the water a few yards in advance of them.

Although the sentries have now been reduced, a few years ago 158 were needed daily, the most important point being the north front, where English sentries face Spanish sentries. But the mere pressure of an electric light on the officer of the guard would cause a miniature earthquake on the neutral ground. — *Chesell's Saturday Journal.*

Haggis as the Scotch Make It.

To make haggis take the heart, tongue and small liver of the sheep, one pound of bacon, four ounces of crumbs of bread, the rind of one lemon, two eggs, two anchovies, cardinals may be used; a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper and two teaspoonfuls of salt. Chop the heart, tongue, liver and bacon, mix thoroughly, add the breadcrumbs, the anchovies, chopped fine; the lemon rind, grated; then the pepper and salt. Beat the eggs and pour them over. Pack this into a kettle or mold, cover and boil or steam continuously for two hours. Turn it on a dish and serve very hot.

A Clever Cook.

Mrs. Nurich was in the jewelry store.

"Here are some new souvenir spoons we have just got in," said the clerk, placing a tray for her inspection.

"Oh, ain't those lovely?" she exclaimed. "I must have some of those! Our cook makes such lovely souvenir!" — *Argonaut.*

Well Posted.

"What was that musty old explorer talking about?" inquired the languid lady.

"Progressive Patagonia."

"And how do you play it?" — *Louisville Courier-Journal.*

It is not the quantity of the meat, but the cheerfulness of the guests, that makes the feast. — *Clarendon.*

Paint brushes, at Eaton's prices, at Wallace's Drug Store.

D. R. BENSON

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, has opened an office second door south of Express Printing Office, where he may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic Animals. All latest veterinary science. Residence: West Street, near Madden's grocery.

Quite this summer.

Asserting that the \$100,000,000 fortune of Mrs. Hetty Green is founded upon a forged document purporting to be the will of Sylvia Anne Howland, descendants of the Howlands at a family conference in Napa decided to start a bitter contest upon the death of the "richest woman in America." When Sylvia Anne Howland died two wills were discovered. Both left half her property of \$5,000,000 to various charities. One of them left the second half absolutely to Hetty Green. The other will left Mrs. Green only the income from the estate during her life time. After her death it was to pass to the Howland heirs. The first will was the one probated. Now the Howland hold that the trust will was the proper one.

War without a minute's notice is what the Earl of Clanwilliam expects. The Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam are on their way to the Pacific coast. Germany, the Earl says, only awaits a favorable opportunity to pick a quarrel with England, and they will let loose the dogs of war without notice of any kind. England is, however, awakening to the crisis and is prepared for eventualities. The Earl says England is grateful to all the colonies for their efforts. He points out that a Dreadnought would be of no use in Canada, but would have to be near England to be of service. A couple of cruisers could, however, be kept in Canada and they would serve as training schools for a big naval reserve.

The Canadian Northern crop report shows that wheat seeding at the present writing is completed, and that in a good many places rapid progress has been made in the seeding of coarse grains. Out seeding, according to the report, will easily be finished this week, but as to barley, many farmers prefer to sow it in the first week of June, as it ripens rapidly. In most of the principle wheat growing districts traversed by the line the grain is well up, and everywhere prospects are considered as very bright. The crop is a good deal in advance of the crop of 1909 at the corresponding date, and with good weather throughout the season, there is bound to be a good grain yield. Weather conditions during the past week have been ideal for the crops and the soil is in splendid shape.

What is wrong with my eyes? We are prepared to answer this question in a most scientific manner. Your eyes tested free and satisfaction guaranteed at The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

TAMWORTH.

Miss McLean, of Kingston, returned home on Friday morning after a visit at the Rectory.

Mr. Willie Benn, of Marlbank, attended the ball game here on Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Gleason, of Napanee, spent Monday as the guest of Mrs. Neville.

Miss Baker spent the Victoria holiday at her home near Moscow.

Mr. F. Diamond spent Monday in Kingston.

Mrs. and Miss Dickinson, of Toronto, were the guests of Mr. Dickinson over Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Sexsmith and daughter visited at Mrs. Redden's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, of Kingston, were the guests of Mrs. D. Rose a few days this week.

Miss Edna Taylor was the guest of Miss Coulter at Tweed on Sunday and Monday.

Miss Fanny McKnight attended the concert at Marlbank on Monday evening.

Miss Douglas, of Napanee, is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Fuller.

Miss Campbell, of Croydon, is visiting her friend, Miss Mabel Hymess.

Mr. Harvey Melbourne visited his home at Pine Grove on Sunday.

The Nox Tasteless Liquor, Drug and Tobacco Cure.

We have yet to hear of one failure to cure where a fair trial has been given. Can be given without the person knowing it, is harmless and absolutely without taste. Mother, sister or wife, you would be doing a great work by giving this remedy to some members of your family. We will mail a full month's treatment for five dollars. The Seobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

brother, I Miss A1 ing some Amey. George Toronto. Miss M spending fore movi George are visitin

Have made) Cl fresh, an "The Ch panee.

Farmer the end of Mr. E. near his e Mr. M. Kingston from this Mr. Jas ions resid Town Hal erintendir Several McGivern railroad o Mr. an, Haro with frien Mr. Ju Ericsville, friends a Mr. Ar the guest for a few

Bears the Signature of

The clo board for Monday L The busin satisfactori tion has b to remain trust that The yor Point on t Mrs. K near the C the contrs Harvey rived from here. Misses Rachel W ton. Rev. M attended t on Tuesdi Confirn chroch an a Numl at Mount All report Mrs. R to, are vis Mr. anc at Chas. f Mr. and day and f Hope. J. Steel Point on Herbert Edgewater

Private London, i to escape Mrs. Sc diet for \$1 tion again ville assiz A home sentence c ford, has impricnt

Jewel perfect (the new any other

Lax-

THE EXPRESS.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

finds us in the lead for
Plumbing, Steam, Hot
Water and Hot Air
Heating.

M. S. MADOLE.

CANADA—FRIDAY, MAY 28th, 1909

SMART SUITS.

We've some very radical stunts in Young Men's Suits for the spring season.

Suits for young men who know, and who will have nothing short of what they want.

The long dip front coats with cuffs and fancy flaps in brown and grey Tweeds at \$10. Fancy Worsteds at \$14, \$15 and \$16.

2 piece Summer Suits \$5 to \$10.

SUMMER HATS

are all here now, better select yours now while we have all sizes 50c to \$2.50.

J. L. BOYES,

BICKNELL'S CORNERS

James Sewell is improving his yard by a new fence.

Misses Marie Emberly and Dora Amey have been collecting missionary money this week.

Several little girls spent Wednesday evening with Helen Simmons at a birthday party.

Alva Emberly was at Yarker on Friday.

Miss Ida Salisbury is at her sisters', Mrs. Snider.

Miss Lizzie McDonald returned home after spending a week with her uncle, P. McDonald.

Paints, Varnish Stains, Floor Stains, paint oils. Gasoline Heythert grade. BOYLE & SON.

MILLHAVEN.

Mrs. Jane Simons, Peterboro, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Clement.

A daughter has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Annie Miller.

Miss Frances Smith, Boston, has returned, after visiting her parents', Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Smith.

Miss Beatrice Franklin is visiting her brother, Frederick, at Bowmanville.

Miss Annie Tracey, Rochester, is spending some weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Oscar Amey.

George Miller was a recent visitor in Toronto.

Miss Mabel Sloane, of Link's Mills, is spending a few days at Oscar Amey's, before moving to Kingston.

George Miller and children, of Grimsby, are visiting relatives for a few days.

DESERONTO.

The death occurred on Sunday afternoon of James F. Burns, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Burns, Thomas street. He had been ailing since last March, tuberculosis being the cause of death. He was seventeen years of age. He is survived by his parents, his father being at Meldrum Bay, Manitoulin, and one sister, Miss Mary, at home, and three brothers, Michael J., of Brockville, Edward J., of Oshawa, and John, of Rochester, N. Y. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning.

"Jimmie" Mitchell is home from Toronto Pharmacy College, having passed his examinations with honors.

An afternoon tea was given at the home of W. Saunders on Wednesday afternoon in aid of the ladies' aid of St. Mark's church. A large number was present.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Nellie Teney, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Teney, Point Ann, formerly of Deseronto, to A. Leitch, of Donlands, Ont., formerly superintendent of the Rathbun company's farm, now manager of the farm of W. J. Maclean, proprietor of the Toronto World. The marriage will take place at the bride's parents on Wednesday, June 2nd.

A quiet wedding took place on Tuesday morning at St. Michael's church, Belleville, when James Garrison, of Deseronto, was united in matrimony to Miss Emma Donovan, Church street, Belleville. Rev. Father Spratt officiated.

E. E. Horsey, general manager of the Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat company, was in town on Wednesday to see about repairs of the stern bearings of the Aletha, which is on the ways at the shipyard.

Mrs. John Brown and son, Lambert, left on Wednesday, having spent a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Brown.

Customs Officer Vallean and Mrs. Vallean spent Monday with their daughter, Mrs. H. Vandusen.

Miss Lena Merrin, of Napanee, spent a few days with Miss Dora Gammon.

Mr. Glaeser, of Aylmer, spent a few days with John Dalton in the interests of the Deseronto Furniture Co. and in all probability this industry will be in operation in a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Irvine spent the holidays with her brother, Atkins Snider, Peterboro.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hazel and Melville Crothers, Gananoque, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Caul of Stoo, spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. James Cronk. Joseph Prickett left on Tuesday for Gogwanda.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Howell, of Trenton, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Lazier.

H. McMurrick Rathbun left last week for a trip to Cobalt and Gogwanda.

Mrs. A. Smyth left on Wednesday for North Bay to spend a few weeks with relatives.

Peter Fairbairn, of Newburgh, and son Harold, spent Sunday with his brother, Counsellor J. Fairbairn.

Miss Fairbairn, of Newburgh, spent Monday with Miss Mary Ellis.

Misses Agnes Thompson, Kathleen Prickett, Lena Merrin, and Dora Gammon spent Monday in Picton.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gammon and Master Gordon spent Sunday with relatives in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Elliott, of Toronto, spent Tuesday with Miss Margaret Stoddard, Gala Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. J. Pasmore and children, of Napanee, spent the holidays with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Pasmore.

Albert Gamble spent Monday in Picton. Archibald Thompeon spent Monday in Picton.

E. Dyer was successful in coming in first at Belleville on Monday in the five mile race, receiving a gold medal, and W. Brant came fourth, receiving a shaving glass.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NEW LUMBER YARD

Messrs. J. R. Dafoe and W. T. Waller, have purchased the lumber stock and business of Mr. M. S. Madole, and have overhauled the machinery of the planing mill and have it equipped for first-class work, and are prepared to supply the following first-class building material:—

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Verandah Posts. Also Cement, Sand, Lime, Building Paper, Roofing Drain Tile

in fact anything required in the building trade. **Lumber Dressed, and Sash and Doors, Etc. Prepared to order.**

When intending to build, give us a call, foot of East Street.

DAFOE & WALLER,

Orders left at T. H. Wallers' Hardware Store, or at J. R. Dafoe's Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone No. 14.

DR. C. E. WILSON,

Physician, Surgeon, Acupuncture.

Office—Bridge Street, opposite Western Methodist Church. Phone No. 178.

BEAUTIFUL GASOLINE LAUNCH for sale at a great bargain—\$150.00. Also a canoe to sell. ARTHUR CHINNECK, Napanee.

FOR SALE—A 19-foot Motor Boat, with Folding Canopy Top and Curtains—good reliable Motor. Apply to W. A. ASHLEY, Napanee.

WANTED—A General Blacksmith in a good locality, the Township of Adolphustown. House and shop free of rent for one year. Apply to EDWARD GALLAGHER, Dorland, P. O.

40 FARMS FOR SALE in Napanee and Belleville districts. Many of these are valuable farms and at right price. Call at once or write for list. We can suit you, and you will save time and money. Also some good town properties. W. G. H. BROWN, Real Estate—Opposite Royal Hotel, Napanee.

FOR SALE MAN OR WOMAN—My South African Veteran Bounty Land Certificate, issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; good for 320 acres of any Dominion Land open for entry in Alberta, Saskatchewan, or Manitoba. Any person over the age of 18 years, MAN OR WOMAN, can acquire this land with this certificate. For immediate sale \$790.00. Phone, write or wire L. E. TELFORD, 131 Shuter street, Toronto. Main 3 66.

Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the hearing and determining of appeals against the assessment of the village of Bath for the year 1909, will be held in the town hall, Bath, on Wednesday, May 26th, 1909, at 7.30 p. m.

MAN ROBINSON,

Clerk of the Municipality of Bath.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The County Council

of Lennox and Addington will meet at the Council Chambers, in the Court House, Napanee, on

Tuesday, 8th June, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned, not later than Wednesday, 9th June, 1909, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON.

DOXSEE & CO. MILLINERY

As usual we are in the forefront with all that is newest and prettiest in dainty head wear, and no matter what the requirement we can suit you.

Novelty Neckwear

We have a select stock of all the newest designs in Muslin Stocks, Silk Ties, Soft Embroidered Linen Collars, Fancy and Plain.

Children's Tams.

We have them in Velvet, Cloth, Leather, Linen.

We are sole agents for the P. D. Corsets—it will pay you to see them before buying.

The Leading Millinery House.

THE - DOMINION - BANK NAPANEE BRANCH

PAID UP CAPITAL \$3,085,000

RESERVE 5,284,700

TOTAL DEPOSITS 38,000,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

DUDLEY L. HILL,

Manager, Napanee Branch.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE OVER \$10,400,000.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY FOR DEPOSITORS

Canada Bank Department

fortune upon a he will ants of ence in it upon Ar- died ft half is char- al ab- er will on the er her heirs. Now ill was

brother, Frederick, at Bowmanville. Miss Annie Tracey, Rochester, is spending some weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Oscar Amey.

George Miller was a recent visitor in Toronto.

Miss Mabel Sloane, of Link's Mills, is spending a few days at Oscar Amey's, before moving to Kingston.

George Miller and children, of Grimsby, are visiting relatives for a few days.

Have you tried McConkey's (hand made) Chocolates? They are always fresh, and made of the best material. 'The choice of Royalty.' The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper, agent for Napanee.

CENTREVILLE.

Farmers will be all through seeding by the end of this week.

Mr. E. Leyons, suffering from a tumor near his ear, is improving.

Mr. M. Ingoldby took in the race at Kingston on the 24th, as did several others from this part.

Mr. Jas. B. Weese is erecting a commodious residence on his lot here adjacent the Town Hall. Mr. Wm. Fitzgerald is superintending the carpenter work.

Several of our young men have left for McGiverns Landing, N. B., to work on railroad construction.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kenny and little son, Harold, of Kingston, spent a few days with friends here.

Mr. James Garrett and Miss M. Byrnee, Kilmaville, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Camden East and Centreville.

Mr. Arch. McGregor, Meyers Cave, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. R. Perry, for a few days.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

ARDEN.

The closing meeting of the quarterly board for the present year was held on Monday last, a large number being present. The business transactions were closed very satisfactorily and a very unanimous invitation has been extended to Rev. Mr. Gilbert to remain another year. We all sincerely trust that conference will grant the request. The young people picniced at Andrew's Point on the 24th.

Mrs. Kring is having a house erected near the C.P.R. tracks. Chas. Loyst has the contract.

Harvey Boomhower and family have arrived from the west and intend locating here.

Misses Clara and Blanche Detlor and Rachel Williams spent the 24th in Kingston.

Rev. M. Gilbert and William McGregor attended the district meeting at Enterprise on Tuesday.

Confirmation will be held in the English church on June 2nd.

A number from here attended the social at Mount Hope on Saturday evening last. All report a good time.

Mrs. Ross and daughter, Jeanet, Toronto, are visiting relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. William McGregor visited at Chas. Snider's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Cassidy spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Mount Hope.

J. Steele intends erecting a house on the Point on Little Clear Lake.

Herbert Spankie, Kingston, is visiting at Edgewater Cottage.

Private Moir, who shot Sergt. Lloyd at London, is said to have made two attempts to escape from Hamilton asylum.

Mrs. Sophia Lawrence was given a verdict for \$300 in her breach of promise action against Thomas Hansford at Belleville assizes.

A homesteader named Teclant, under sentence of death for murder near Battleford, has had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Jewel Gas Stoves for 1909, the most perfect Gas Range ever offered. See the new ones—they cost no more than any other make.

BOYLE & SON, Agents.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat.
A Candy Bowl Laxative.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Emmet, of Toronto, spent Tuesday with Miss Margaret Stoddard, Gala Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. J. Pasmore and children, of Napanee, spent the holidays with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Pasmore. Albert Gamble spent Monday in Picton. Archibald Thompison spent Monday in Picton.

E. Dyer was successful in coming in first at Belleville on Monday in the five mile race, receiving a gold medal, and W. Brant came fourth, receiving a shaving glass.

ANNUAL MEETING

—of the—

Lennox - Farmers' - Institute

will be held in the Council Chamber, in the town hall, on—

Saturday, June Fifth,
at 1.30 p.m.

for the purpose of electing officers, and other general business. A full attendance is requested.

D. W. SHEA, President.
D. AYLSWORTH, Sec'y.

Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision for the Township of Richmond, will be held in the Town Hall, Selby, on Monday, the seventh day of June, 1909, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of hearing appeals against the Assessment Roll of 1909. All persons concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ABRAM WINTERS,
Township Clerk.

Selby, May 17, 1909.

Court of Revision Notice.

The first session of the Court of Revision for the Municipality of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, in the County of Lennox and Addington, for the year 1909, will be held at the Chuteon House, in the village of Denbigh, on Saturday, the 29th day of May, 1909, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

PAUL STEIN,
Clerk of the said Municipality.

Dated at Denbigh, this 14th day of May, 1909.

NOTICE.

The Court of Revision for the Municipality of Sheffield will be held in the Town Hall, Tamworth, on MONDAY, JUNE THE SEVENTH, 1909, at the hour of 10 a.m., for the purpose of hearing appeals against the Assessment Roll for 1909. All parties concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

JAS. AYLSWORTH,
Township Clerk.

Dated at Tamworth this 13th day of May.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS'

EXCURSIONS

TO

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

Special Trains leave Toronto 2.00 p.m. on

APRIL 6, 20 MAY 4, 18 JUNE 1, 18, 29

JULY 13, 27 AUG. 10, 24 SEPT. 7, 21

Second class tickets from Ontario stations to principal Northwest points at

LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES

Winnipeg and return \$32.00; Edmonton and return \$42.50, and to other points in proportion. Tickets good to return within 60 days from going date.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

on all excursions. Comfortable berths, fully equipped with bedding, can be secured at moderate rates through local agent.

Early application must be made

ASK FOR HOMESEEEKERS' PAMPHLET

containing rates and full information.

Apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent or to R.L. Thompson, Dist. Pass. Agt., Toronto.

ONLY DIRECT LINE NO CHANGE OF CARS

E. McLAUGHLIN, Agent, Napanee

of Lennox and Addington will meet at the Council Chambers, in the Court House, Napanee, on—

Tuesday, 8th June, 1909,
at 2 o'clock p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned, not later than Wednesday, 9th June, 1909, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated May 12th, 1909.

EXECUTORS NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of Clarissa McMichael, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 129, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, section 58, and amending acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Clarissa McMichael, late of the town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, spinster, deceased, who died on or about the 10th day of April, A. D. 1909, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to Hamden Madden Throche, Napanee, Ontario, Solicitor for Nathan Fellows, Executor of the last will and testament of the said Clarissa McMichael, deceased, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D. 1909, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims and demands verified, and the nature of the security of any held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 15th day of June, A. D. 1909, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have received notice, and will not be responsible for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they have not received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

H. M. DEROCHE,
Solicitor for the said executor,
Dated the 10th day of May, 1909.

JUDICIAL NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE W. A. ROSE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Pursuant to the Winding-up Order made by the High Court of Justice, in the matter of the Winding-up Act and Amendments thereto, and in the matter of The W. A. Rose Company, Limited bearing date the 20th day of April, 1909, the creditors of the above named company and all others who have claims against the said Company formerly carrying on business in the Town of Napanee, are on or before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1909, to send by post prepaid to C. M. Warner, Esq., or W. F. Hall, Esq., liquidators of the said Company, addressed to them at Napanee, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and the nature and amount of securities (if any) held by them and the special value of such securities verified by oath and in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said Winding-up Order.

The undersigned Master of the High Court of Justice at Napanee, will on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1909, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at his Chambers in the Court House in the Town of Napanee, adjudicate upon the claims of creditors submitted to him pursuant to this notice and let all parties then attend.

Edg'd S. S. LAZIER,
Local Master.

Herrington, Warner & Grange,
Napanee,
Solicitors for Petitioners.

Dated this 10th day of May, A. D. 1909.

MONEY TRANSACTIONS

of every nature may be correctly, conveniently and speedily performed through the medium of the

Northern Crown Bank!

Travellers and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, payable in any part of the world. Bills of Exchange, Drafts and Orders on all countries bought and sold. Canadian Bankers' Association Money Orders sold.

MANAGERS:

Napanee Branch, R. G. H. TRAVERS, Manager,	Odessa Branch A. P. S. DONALDSON, Manager.
Enterprise Branch, W. F. MORGAN DEAN, Act'g. Mgr.	Bath Branch, W. GORDON, Act'g. Mgr.

OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE OVER
\$10,400,000.


UNDOUBTED SECURITY FOR DEPOSITORS

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.
Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch.
W. A. BELLHOUSE, Mgr.

Yorker Branch.
E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.



The
Landlord's Laugh

He has no more use for his
"To Let" sign.

He used our Classified Want
Ads. and found a good tenant.

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DEVELOPMENTS OF TIME

The business methods of to-day are entirely different from those of years ago

Kingston Business College

Limited.

Teaches the latest business methods. Its graduates in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Civil Service, etc., secure the best positions available in the Dominion.

Students prepared for matriculation.

Special courses for working students.

Individual instruction. Catalogue and terms free.

Winter term opens Jan. 4th 1910.

H. F. METCALFE, J. E. CUNNINGHAM,
President. Secretary.

John Birch's Experiment.

I.

Slow, pompous, self-complacent John Birch looked at his wife Martha with a gleam almost amounting to humor in his eyes.

"It's over at last, wife," he announced, with an air of having done the right thing from the very beginning. "You've been a patient, uncomplaining little soul, and now my experiment is over."

"Patient! Uncomplaining! With a mother's heart bursting all those long, weary years for her only child! John Birch, where was your understanding?"

He explained with the vainglory of his achievement as he looked round the shop.

"No more selling sugar and tea," he went on, sticking his thumbs into the pockets of his waistcoat. "No more cooking the breakfast in our little room behind the shop—eh, Martha? We're going to retire!"

His florid lips closed over the last words with the pleased unctuousness of a man who had accomplished things. John Birch realized that he had never been wrong in anything. Even in his experiment, which had robbed a mother's life of the joy of her child, John knew he had been right.

"You shall have a parlor and a servant, old lady," he proceeded, with full pompousness. "I shall have my pipe, and grow roses!"

"And my little girl!" she ventured.

"Don't make any mistake, wife. Your little girl will be a grown-up young lady. That's what her father has done for her!"

The cheated heart of the woman and mother came bursting forth:

"She was my little girl when you sent her away, John; as my little girl I want her back!"

To John's blunt mind this was mere foolish sentiment. What he called his "experiment" had started simply enough. It was when Martha was very ill upstairs, and the little mite—just two years old cut her tiny finger with a nail in one of the packing-cases in the shop. She must be sent into the country till mother was better, he decided.

So the child went. Then, bit by bit, the idea developed itself in his brain. Why have her back, to run wild in the shop? Why not leave her right out of their lives, until she was grown up, and they could afford to retire? In short, why not remove her entirely from their sordid surroundings, and make a lady of her?

He had saved plenty of money. He had made plenty, and he knew how to keep, instead of spending it. His slow, definite mind fixed itself rigidly on one object—the future; his pipe and garden, and their grown-up daughter.

The move went on rapidly. Martha found sitting in the parlor in black silk a tedious performance. It worried her to think how the maid might be wasting the coals in the kitchen.

When all was in readiness—according to John's idea—a letter was sent to the principal of the school where Norah had been brought up and educated. It startled the girl to be suddenly told that she had a father and mother alive, and that

"Right's right!" John told his daughter. "There's nothing in my lease about keeping that fence in repair, and I'm not going to do it!"

Angry letters had been passing between the owner of the estate and the irate John. Norah saw one of her father's—blunt, abusive—and it pained her deeply. Tactfully she tried to suggest an alteration in it; but there was no moving John Birch. He had that good old British phrase at the back of his stubborn mind—"Right's right." And "right" he meant to have, at all costs.

Quietly but firmly Norah had most of the furniture in the house changed, and when it was done she found herself, all at once, without any occupation. So she took to walking in the fields, gathering armfuls of poppies. One day she slipped getting over a stile, and hurt her wrist. The pain brought sudden tears to her deep, violet eyes. Someone was coming—the swinging figure of a man, whistling his two dogs. With the tears still in them, she raised her pretty, wistful eyes to his face.

"By Jove!" he thought. "What a sweet little girl!"

"Are you in trouble?" he asked. "Can I help you?"

She smiled through her tears.

"Oh, it is nothing!" she said. "I hurt my wrist getting over the stile. It was rather bad at first. What lovely dogs! Oh, they are beauties! I'm so fond of Great Danes!" she added, patting one of the massive heads.

There were many meetings in the fields after that. Her conversation soon revealed to him who she was. For some indefinite reason he decided to conceal his own identity from her for a while.

She spoke about the fence—said how it was bothering her father. She thought the owner of the fence must be a "horrid old man" not to have it repaired, and say no more.

Philip Rainsworthy smiled grimly to himself.

Horrid old man, indeed!

That afternoon, when he left her, he went straight to his bailiff.

"Baines," he said, "these are very light mornings. Get some men on to that fence at daybreak, and see that it is finished by nine o'clock."

True to his accustomed habit, John Birch was in his garden next morning on the stroke of that hour. Norah, all unsuspecting, went with him. Presently the two strolled towards the bottom of the garden. John's teeth clicked over the stem of his pipe at what confronted them—a new fence!

"The dickens!" he muttered.

A curious sensation thrilled through Norah as realization came to her. The young man of the fields was the "horrid old man" who had been causing all the bother.

"The dickens!" her father repeated. "I wonder what made him do it in such a mighty hurry! Well, right's right, and I've had my way!"

Norah was wondering, too. She wondered why her heart gave such delighted little thrills as she remembered the fine, manly face, and a certain look in the honest brown eyes.

In the field that afternoon she raised her own deep-violet orbs to his dark ones.

"It was good of you!" she said gratefully.

III.

Lady Geraldine Rainsworthy was

"He has asked me to-day to be his wife, and I have accepted him." She spoke steadily.

"Asked you to be his wife! The boy is crazed!"

It was here that her woman's knowledge of the world helped her. She pointed out to the astonished girl how it would ruin him, drag him down, such a marriage. He had his position to think of—the fact to remember that his ancestors had ever united with women of their own station. No good ever came of an unequal marriage. If the girl were wise, for the future happiness of them both, she would set him free at once.

"You see, child," she wound up, "our people have been well born for generations. Your parents came from a grocer's shop, as you know."

As she knew! Here was the secret of it all, revealed so crudely that for the moment it staggered her. She thought of her mother, who so persistently kept distant from her; her father, who, with all his self-complacence, was alien also.

"Yes, of course I know," she said slowly. "And I am proud of the fact. My mother and father are the best parents any girl could have on earth. Perhaps, in letting myself grow to care for your nephew, Lady Geraldine, I had for the time being not realized what it might mean to him. It can easily be rectified. I will write to him to-night."

"Giving him his freedom?"

"Oh, certainly!"

Then, bearing her triumph with easy indifference, Lady Geraldine went away.

"Do you really love my little girl?"

The words were John Birch's.

"Yes," the young man answered simply. Then a passionate utterance came to his lips. "She accepted me when I proposed to her. Now she tells me that she cannot marry me."

A gleam shot into John's eyes.

"See here, my boy"—it was the first time he had ventured on this familiarity, and he liked it so much that he repeated it—"see here, my boy, if you're fond of my little girl, you just marry her. I've got plenty of money, even if I don't chuck it about—plenty to see you young people through any difficulties. Only you must keep that fine aunt out of the way. She's been here meddling!"

Philip went straight home.

Aunt Geraldine was in the drawing-room.

"Aunt," he said sternly, "I've come to a sudden conclusion. I'm going to sell the old place at once—at once. I shall live abroad in future, and not return to England at all!"

He stood there waiting for her answer. None came, however. Sell the old place—live abroad in future! She to return to town! For once this clever woman was beaten, and she knew it instantly.

Her hurry was so great that she did not even wait to arrange her face. Philip smiled grimly as he watched her drive away in the carriage. He also smiled grimly when he saw her return.

"That girl wants you, Philip," she said shortly. "You'd better go to her at once!"

He laughed happily with Norah over the whole business.—London Answers.

BOGS THAT GO ON TRAMP.

They are Terrible Affairs When They Get Going

HOME.

DELICIOUS GERMAN SOUPS.

German housewives have the art of soup making down to a fine point, especially where rich, heavy soups are concerned. One "company" soup served by a German hostess is seasoned with mushrooms and is rich and delicious. Most of them who make any pretense at cooking at all have learned to use eggs in many combinations. The recipe given for the mushroom soup is sufficient quantity for eight persons.

Mushroom Soup.—One quart of chicken broth; one can of mushrooms. Chop fine and cook in the broth for fifteen minutes. Heat three cupfuls of milk and one of cream. Melt together four tablespoonfuls of butter and four of flour. Cook until smooth. Add the hot mushrooms and a broth.

Cotton Soup.—Add the yolk of one egg to a tablespoonful of flour. Stir to a dough with milk, salt, and nutmeg. Beat the white of eggs to a stiff froth and drop slowly into the broth. Cook up once.

Sago Soup.—Stir sago into boiling broth and cook slowly for an hour. Before serving add three yolks of eggs and sweet cream.

Chicken Broth With Eggs.—Beat one egg well and pour hot chicken broth over it, stirring constantly while pouring. This is delicious for the sick.

Swan Soup.—Into a soup made of lean meat pour the following: Beat the whites and yolks of three eggs separately, fold the yolks into the whites, then add three teaspoonfuls of sifted flour. Let this boil a few minutes in the soup, then turn it over and let it boil a few minutes more. Serve at once.

Spun Eggs for Soup.—Beat two eggs, season to taste and pass through a colander into clear boiling soup, where they form vermicelli-like pieces.

The usual German soup is not considered perfect without its accompaniment of noodles, sponge balls, forcemeat, or other touch of richness. Here are given some tried recipes for these soup balls:

Sponge Balls.—Four eggs, six tablespoonfuls of milk, six tablespoonfuls of flour, three tablespoonfuls melted butter, salt, and nutmeg to taste. Place in stewpan and stir over the fire until thick and smooth. When cooled add two more eggs and drop into the soup, boiling with the latter covered for ten minutes.

Marrow Balls.—One-fourth pound of finely cut marrow slowly melted. When cool add two rolled crackers or bread crumbs, half as much butter as marrow, one egg, salt, a little chopped parsley and nutmeg. Mix well together and add a little cold water. Form in small balls with one hand, using a little flour. Drop into the boiling soup and let simmer about fifteen minutes.

Butter Kloesse.—Take a lump of butter the size of an egg and beat with two eggs until light, then stir in four tablespoonfuls of flour. Drop with a teaspoon into boiling broth and cook for five minutes.

Egg Balls.—Take six hard boiled yolks of eggs, moisten with raw yolks until you can roll the mixture into a ball. Make balls the size of small marbles, dip into flour and throw into boiling water until set. Drain and put them into the soup before serving. If preferred, chopped parsley may be

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black sink a tedious performance. It worried her to think how the maid might be wasting the coals in the kitchen.

When all was in readiness — according to John's idea—a letter was sent to the principal of the school where Norah had been brought up and educated. It startled the girl to be suddenly told that she had a father and mother alive, and that at last they desired her presence at home.

John insisted on going to the station alone to meet her. Martha must keep herself quiet at home, not get "huffed" or excited. She must remain behind and nurse her rheumatics.

John was hardly prepared for the dainty visio their daughter presented. He had expected her to be a fine, ladylike girl; but here was something startling and unmistakable—an exquisite little lady to her finger-tips. It took his breath away for a minute, as he realized what he had done. Then he mastered the situation with his usual self-complacent manner.

She was looking at him a little bewilderedly.

"Father!" she murmured. "She had so much to ask him about, yet she waited until he had put her in the cab. Then the volley of questions came forth.

John pompously waved them aside with a movement of his hand.

"Just don't worry your pretty head, my dear," he said. "It was an experiment of mine. I wanted to make a lady of you, and I've succeeded."

"But, father, could I not have been a lady at home with you and mother?" she half panted out in her perplexity.

"No questions, child," he told her, with finality. "You just take it as it comes, and be happy with your old father and mother!"

When the girl was taken to Martha's parlor, the eager mother found herself glued to the chair—from sudden despair and surprise, not the rheumatics. John's experiment had indeed left her childless for years; it would render her childless still he died. For how could she live up to this pretty, dainty creature, with the gleeful, elegant manners.

John's heart and took her mother's as a part in her own.

"My dear mother!" she breathed. "We may be ever so happy together, you and I. Ever ever so happy to each other. You will soon realize that you have a grown-up daughter instead of a little baby, and you will tell me why father has the right for so long!"

"The mother's tears let themselves loose."

"Mother dear, you are just a little bit overcome at being presented with a grown-up daughter," the girl said tenderly. "No, no; you must cry—must she father?" "Of course not," John replied sharply.

To his mind Martha was behaving like a fool.

"My rheumatics is so bad today," she moaned.

When at last the girl escaped to her room, to battle the problem out for herself, Martha looked at her husband.

"John, it was hard before!" she cried. "It is going to be much harder now!"

II.

There was a fad about a fallen fence. It ran along the bottom of the garden, bounding a copple which belonged to the big estate adjoining the house where they lived.

It was in the field that afternoon she raised her own deep-violet orbs to his dark ones.

"It was good of you!" she said gratefully.

III.

Lady Geraldine Rainsworthy was Philip's elderly maiden aunt. She kept his house for him, and was inclined to consider him more or less of a fool. Her one desire was to see him married to a niece, quiet girl of a family as presentable as their own, and a long purse. It was mostly in this that she considered him a fool—he would not fall a willing victim to the charms of any such desirable maiden.

Quite by accident she discovered the meetings in the field. She taxed him with it; begged him to be sensible, and cease amusing himself with a girl he could not dream of marrying.

But he was not amusing himself, he declared. This bomb, thrust at the autocratic Lady Geraldine's feet, rendered her speechless for the first time in her life. She did not attempt to argue with him. She was too much a woman of the world for that. She must argue elsewhere.

She prepared her face carefully with different oddments before she started off on her mission. Martha was sitting alone in the parlor when the maid announced her splendid ladyship.

The poor woman suddenly became so nervous and over-awed that she could not rise from her chair. Lady Geraldine took everything in with one sweeping glance.

"Ah, how do you do?" she said laughingly. "You are the girl's mother, I suppose?"

"The girl's mother!" Martha repeated after her blankly.

"Yes; this girl who is trying to inveigle my nephew into marrying her!"

Poor Martha quailed beneath the sudden, unexpected onslaught. Whatever it meant, she felt she was not equal to facing it out. A silent prayer went from her heart to heaven for John to come quickly to her assistance.

"Where is the girl?" asked Lady Geraldine.

"You mean my daughter?" gasped Martha.

"Yes, I mean your daughter," said Lady Geraldine curtly. "If you would please send her to me, I should like to have a few minutes' private conversation with her."

Martha rose stiffly.

"My rheumatics are very bad today," she muttered, as she tottered from the room.

Certainly, Lady Geraldine felt that anyone might be expected to forgive the boy's infatuation when she saw Norah. For half a second she almost wished she had left the "stuff" off her face. The soft, radiant bloom of free nature on the young girl's cheeks made her own feel crackly and stiff. This heightened her temper.

"I hear you have been dangling about in the field with my foolish nephew!" she said, coming to the point immediately, with almost brutal abruptness. "You're a very silly little girl, if a pretty one. Don't you understand that he is only amusing himself—that it is an idle flirtation on his part?"

Norah was staring at her intensely.

"I do not gather what you mean," she said quietly.

"Well, he would not dream of marrying you."

He said shortly. "You'd better go to her at once!"

He laughed happily with Norah over the whole business.—London Answers.

BOGS THAT GO ON TRAMP.

They are Terrible Affairs When They Get Going.

For a full-fledged bog to go on tramp, as it were, wandering up and down the country, is unfortunately no uncommon experience to the inhabitants of certain districts in the west and south of Ireland.

A bog absorbs water as a sponge does, and when it swells up so that its level is raised above that of the solid land surrounding it, a mud avalanche is almost inevitable.

And once started there is no telling when it is going to stop, or what damage it is going to do. The one recorded as having taken place at Lismore, Co. Galway, covered hundreds of acres of fertile soil, and swallowed up houses, live stock, and at least one human being.

In 1901, again, a forty-acre Kerry bog broke bounds near Adricole, and travelled six miles across country, finally emptying itself into Bantry Bay, the waters of which were stained black. In its course it overwhelmed entirely one small village, and two of the inhabitants, failing to escape in time, were engulfed and suffocated.

Worse still were the effects of the antics played by the Knocknagaha bog, at Rathmore, East Kerry, in December, 1896. The huge morass, measuring two miles long by a quarter of a mile broad, broke bounds, and swept everything before it for about two miles. The salmon fishery in the river Flesk was ruined, many small farmers lost all they possessed, and one entire family of eight persons was caught by the moving mass of mud and buried alive.

Some twenty years ago a runaway bog choked the river Suck, near Castlereagh. The arches of the bridge just above the town were completely blocked, and the place narrowly escaped destruction. On this occasion some fifty square miles of semi-liquid peat, estimated to weigh no less than thirty million tons, travelled eight miles.

In 1853 a bog near Enaghmore swelled up in a single day so that it resembled the head of a monster cauliflower. Then it erupted with a noise like thunder, spreading outwards and doing enormous damage.

LOSE WEIGHT AT NIGHT.

Don't rush off at once to the doctor if you find that during your sleep you have lost nearly four pounds. And don't get worried if you find that a brisk walk has involved a similar loss. Scientific investigation shows that the healthy human being is losing and gaining weight through the whole twenty-four hours. (You are lightest just before breakfast, but one hour later you may have gained twenty-eight ounces; while, after losing and gaining off and on during the day, a good dinner in the evening will add no less than thirty-four ounces to your avoirdupois. The biggest drop takes place while man is in the arms of Morpheus, the average loss being three and a half pounds.

You should practice self-denial by denying yourself the pleasure of saying unkind things of others.

Drop with a teaspoon into boiling broth and cook for five minutes.

Egg Balls.—Take six hard boiled yolks of eggs, moisten with raw yolks until you can roll the mixture into a ball. Make balls the size of small marbles, dip into flour and throw into boiling water until set. Drain and put them into the soup before serving. If preferred, chopped parsley may be mixed with the egg.

FAVORITE DESSERTS.

Noodle Pudding.—Take ten cents' worth of wide noodles. Put in pot of boiling water, add one-half teaspoonful salt. Boil three minutes. Then strain and rinse with cold water until cold. Put noodles in a bowl, break in three eggs, one-quarter cupful of chopped almonds, three tablespoonfuls sugar, one tablespoonful butter, enough salt to taste; mix together. Then take pudding pan; put in one tablespoonful butter and melt; put one-half noodles into pan and spread with any kind of jelly; then put the rest of noodles on top. Bake in oven until brown. Cut as any cake and serve warm; will prove delicious.

Rice Pudding with Cream Sauce.—One-third cup of rice boiled in salt water thirty minutes. Drain. Heat one cup of sweet milk, thicken with one and one-half tablespoons of flour. One egg beaten separately. Add egg to thickened milk, then add one-half cup of grated cheese, one and one-half tablespoon of butter; salt to taste. Turn rice into a baking dish, pour sauce over and through rice, butter bread crumbs and sprinkle over rice, bake twenty minutes in moderate oven.

Creamed Apples.—Take about six large, good cooking apples. Do not peel them, but core, making a larger hole than usual. Bake them with one tablespoon sugar in each center and one cup of cold water poured around. Now make a custard of one tablespoon cornstarch, one-half pint milk, one-third cup sugar, one egg (leaving out white for top of apples). Boil till thick, and last of all add vanilla extract to flavor. When quite done pour enough to fill space in each apple. Then beat white of egg stiff, sweeten, and pile on top of apples.

Steamed Date Pudding.—To two cupfuls of whole wheat bread crumbs add one cupful of dates, chopped fine, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful nutmeg, half a cupful melted butter, four well beaten eggs; mix well and put into a mold well buttered and floured and steam for three hours; serve with any liquid sauce. This quantity is sufficient for six people.

IN THE SEWING ROOM.

When Hemstitching Wears Out.—Take serpentine braid and stitch it across twice, on the sewing machine. This makes them look neat and last a long time.

Marking Bedding.—Use initial from wornout linen in the marking of new bedding, towels, or table linens. When cutting out initial allow sufficient margin to turn under and whip down.

To Prevent Ripping.—When hemming table cloths, sheets, and towels on machine, try the following: Sew hem as you always do, but when you come to the end instead of having to have a long thread to tie to keep it from ripping, simply lift presser foot, turn goods around, and sew back over same seam half an inch or more. It makes a neat finish and no danger of hem ever fraying out.

To Put on Ruffle.—Just above depth of the ruffle make one-quarter inch tuck. Insert edge of

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ruffle under tuck, flatten down tuck over ruffle edge and stitch on edge of tuck. If ruffle is desired on very bottom of garment, make a quarter inch tuck, leaving about one-half inch of goods underneath. Baste and stitch wrong side of ruffle to wrong side of half inch piece about quarter inch from edge. Turn back, making edge come under tuck. Flatten tuck and stitch on edge. This will save all the trouble of bias bands, so dreaded by the dress-maker.

Pattern Bag.—Take piece of strong muslin, gingham, or any material you have handy, twenty-seven inches wide and thirty-two inches long. Hem both ends. Cut three pieces one yard long and nine inches wide, divide each into six equal divisions, making each six inches wide. Now arrange these three strips on the large piece and stitch in place. Gather in the extra fullness at the bottom and stitch between the pockets, thus making six pockets in each of the three rows, eighteen pockets in all. For the "time saver" take gummed labels and write the names of patterns for each pocket. Stick these at the top of each pocket, making several alike if necessary. Sew brass rings to the top and bottom corners and hang up on a closet or sewing room door. In a minute your eye will catch the name: Corset covers, skirts, kitchen aprons, fancy aprons, etc., and your pattern is immediately at hand.

PIE CRUST POINTERS.

To Brown Crust.—To make a pie crust a beautiful brown, wet crust with milk just before placing in oven to bake.

Never Fail Pie Crust.—One cupful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of lard, three tablespoonfuls of water, and a pinch of salt. This makes one large pie crust.

Pie Crust That Holds Juice.—Roll paste thin as usual. Place the plate on it and cut three-fourths inch larger than the plate. Line the plate, letting extra edge fall over. Fill and cover with top crust to edge of plate. Moisten edge and lap over the extra edge. No juice can run over.

AN EARLY CENSUS TABLE

The Industrial Condition of France in 1292.

The first industrial census—that of 1292—was taken in France, and not only is the list interesting from an antiquarian point of view, but, according to Mr. G. L. Apperson, I.S.O., the editor of "Gleanings After Time," throws much light upon the industrial condition of France, and, indeed, of all civilized countries, of that early period.

Paris then, as now, occupied a leading position in trade, and particularly in the manufacturing trades associated with handicraft. In the thirteenth century machinery did not enter much into the calculations of an artisan, and such as did exist was of a very rude kind. Thus we have in the census of operatives whose names were found in the lists prepared for taxation purposes, both in 1292 and a few years later on, in 1360, an excellent view of the crafts which prevailed in those days. A writer who was interested in these subjects estimated the number of artisans in Paris, exercising a special calling in 1292, at four thousand one hundred and fifty-nine; but the list of 1300 increased them to five thousand eight hundred and forty-four. The textiles and clothing trades

HEROINES OF THE OCEAN

FEMININE ACTS OF BRAVERY TO SAVE LIVES.

Stewardesses Gave Up Their Own Life Belts and Gave Them to Passengers.

For the first time on record a woman is to receive a Lloyd's medal for saving life at sea, the proud recipient of the unique honor being Miss Kate Gilmour, the stewardess of the Sardinia, which was burned off Malta late in November.

Although repeatedly urged to do so, Miss Gilmour steadfastly refused to seek safety in the boats until all the European women and children had been rescued. And even afterwards, although the steel deck was red-hot in places, she remained on board entreating and persuading the panic-stricken Arab passengers to take advantage of the only available means of escape.

In acting thus, she was but following the traditions of her calling. They are a brave lot, these stewardesses, although their heroism frequently goes almost unrecorded.

Take, for example, the case of Mary Rogers, stewardess of the Stella, which was wrecked upon the dreaded "Casquets," near the Channel Islands, on March 30th, 1899.

As soon as the accident happened, Captain Reeks shouted out from the bridge, "Fit the women and children with life-belts, and lower the boats."

GAVE UP HER OWN LIFE-BELT

The first duty fell to Mary Rogers, the second to the crew; and right faithfully did each perform their allotted task. The latter got out between them six boats in as many minutes. The stewardess served all the available belts, retaining one for herself. But at the last moment she noticed a lady passenger who was not wearing any, and without a word she unfastened her's and clasped it round the unprovided one's waist.

Even then, however, she might have been saved, for the crew of the last boat to leave the doomed ship, moved to admiration by her self-sacrifice, called to her to jump in, and this, although it was filled to its utmost capacity, the gunwales being level with the water. But Mary Rogers refused. "No! No!" she replied. "If I get in, the boat will surely go down. Good-bye! Good-bye!" With lifted hands she then cried, "Lord, have me!" and immediately the Stella sank beneath her feet.

This deed, which for simple heroism has rarely been equalled, is commemorated by a tablet in the "Postmen's Park," City of London, which was specially designed and executed by the late Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A.

SOUGHT TO SAVE CHILD.

Another memorial to another brave stewardess stands in West Ham Cemetery. It was erected by public subscription to one Edith Ledeham, a young woman of twenty, who lost her life when the Iona took fire in the North Sea on the night of September 18th, 1895.

This fine vessel was on a voyage from Edinburgh to London with many passengers on board. Most of them had retired to rest, when flames and smoke were observed

UPWARD AND OUTWARD VISION

The Preacher Makes a Plea for an Ennobling View of Life.

Lift up your eyes on high.—Isaiah xi., 26.

In days when men are looking into earthly things with eager and penetrating vision, these words come to us with special force and meaning.

The man who always looks down cannot aspire. There is a purpose in our noble aspirations. The unattained beckons us onward. To look up means to lift up. "Tis not what man does which exalts him," says Browning, "but what man would do." Our standard will rise higher and higher as we go from strength to strength. Our longings fortell our destiny.

We must look down at times to get a clear idea of life's details, but if we wish to see their proper relation to the great issues of life

WE MUST LOOK UP.

If we simply look at our feet, how limited becomes our vision! By lifting up our eyes on high, we see the vast arch that spans the heavens. It is then we see with Emerson "what majestic beauties daily wrap us in their bosom," or with Ruskin study "The mystery of distant mountain blue," hear with Tennyson the sea waves break upon "The cold gray stones," or stand entranced with Newton until the stars rise.

Isaiah calls men to look at the stars because man's vision broadens as it lengthens. This wider view enables us to understand the ways of God and the proper rela-

tion of the lesser to the greater issues of life. Here we find inspiration for our noblest endeavors. This upward and outward vision will often explain the mystery of trouble and the great perplexities of life. It does not require a large object to hide the wide landscape from our view if we stand close enough to it. To understand the things of to-day we must get a right view of them. We see them best from above. Paul saw them from the proper perspective when he said: "All things work together for good to them that love God."

How it ennobles our work when we realize that it is part of

THE GREAT PLAN OF GOD!

By bringing our loftiest visions to bear upon the practical things of life, we learn to do our best work and bring forth evidences of the divinity within us. Our work will not be merely for time, but for eternity. In that way we may become one of the "immortals."

The great Hebrew poet's sublime conception of man shall yet be realized: "Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of Thy hands." By lifting up our eyes on high we shall better understand both man and God and learn to appreciate more fully life here and life hereafter.

REV. J. W. ROBERTS.

RULERS' FRIENDS TALK THE S. S. LESSON

PLACE ROYALTIES IN AWARD POSITIONS.

The Emperor of Germany Is Very Indiscreet in His Talk to Friends.

One cannot help feeling a certain amount of sympathy for the Kaiser, who appears to be constantly in trouble through the indiscretion of the men he takes into his confidence. To a monarch the vague dread of the assassin's knife is far less pressing and terrible than the constant, all-pervading terror lest he should let slip some offhand remark that will be trumpeted abroad throughout all his land and the countries beyond.

"I am glad to be with you," the Kaiser said to a friend the other day, "for I have not to remember that every single word I say will immediately be reported."

WHO WAS THE CULPRIT?

An inquiry is being opened in Berlin with the object of discovering who gave away the details of his conference with his generals the other day, and it is probable that the offender will be severely reprimanded.

It is only a few months since the Kaiser was the victim of another breach of trust. It was just after the famous Reval meeting between King Edward and the Czar

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAY 30.

Lesson IX. Believing and Doing.

James 2: 14-26. Golden Text,

James 2: 20.

Introduction.—In the famous definition of faith, "Faith is the substance (R.V., 'assurance') of things hoped for, the evidence (R.V., 'proving') of things not seen" (Heb. 11: 1), two seemingly opposite elements of life are set forth: substance and hope, or evidence and invisibility, or actuality and ideality. So much in the world and the universe is mysterious and incomprehensible that belief, trusting faith, is called for at every turn; and yet that belief must lead to positive deeds, to things that can be seen and handled, or life is fruitless and vain.

1. James and His Epistle.—What disciples named James are found in the New Testament! There are three:

1. James the son of Zebedee, sometimes called the Great. He was the brother of John, was very close to Jesus at the crisis of his life, and was the first of the twelve to suffer martyrdom (Acts 12: 2).

2. James the son of Alphaeus, one

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public subscription to one Ed- Ledenham, a young woman of twenty, who lost her life when the Iona took fire in the North Sea on the night of September 1895.

This fine vessel was on a voyage from Edinburg to London with many passengers on board. Most of them had retired to rest, when flames and smoke were observed in the ladies' cabin, situated in the after part of the ship. An alarm was promptly sounded, and Ed- Ledenham, who was in charge there, ran from berth to berth rousing the occupants. All were thus got safely on deck, with the exception of one little girl of three, who was overlooked in the confusion.

SEVEN HOURS IN RIGGING.

This child had been specially entrusted by its mother to Miss Ledenham's care, and, as soon as she realized that she was missing, she ran back below to try and rescue her, notwithstanding that all aft between decks was by then a raging furnace. She did not succeed. Indeed, success was not possible. But she deemed it her duty to try. Later on, when the fire had been extinguished, the young heroine's charred body was found lying across that of the dead child, her arms enfolding it.

Here is another case. On October 14th, 1898, the trans-Atlantic liner, Mohegan, was wrecked on the Manacles, off Cornwall, with a loss of 106 lives. As soon as she struck, the chief stewardess, Mrs. Pigott, starting serving out the lifebelts "as quietly as though at life-saving drill"—to quote the words of a survivor—and at the last gave up her own belt to a lady passenger, precisely as did Mary Rogers under similar circumstances.

Mrs. Pigott, too, very nearly paid with her life for her heroic unselfishness. She spent seven hours in the rigging with badly-gashed head and hand, and, when she was finally rescued by the lifeboat, she was so terribly numbed with the long exposure that it was at first thought her recovery was impossible.

Nor do the above examples by any means exhaust the list of like happenings. Scores of others might be instanced.—Pearson's Weekly.

NEW GERMAN ARM.

Cavalry is Now Equipped With a Long-range Carbine.

The German cavalry has now been equipped with its new carbine, the main advantage of which is that it carries 2,200 yards instead of 1,320 yards, the range of its predecessor. On the other hand, it is six inches longer and weighs a pound more, but the cartridges are rather lighter than those used hitherto—the difference being about an ounce for every five cartridges.

The new carbine can carry a bayonet, the type known as 71-84 being used. The cartridges will be carried in small pockets, in flat pockets attached either to the belt or to the breast. The carbine will be carried slung across the back, its length preventing it from being carried across the saddle bow.

The sabre bayonet will replace the cavalry sabre in fighting on foot and the lance will remain as the only piece of cold steel carried by the German cavalry in fighting on horseback.

who gave away the details of his conference with his generals the other day, and it is probable that the offender will be severely reprimanded.

It is only a few months since the Kaiser was the victim of another breach of trust. It was just after the famous Reval meeting between King Edward and the Czar, a meeting that was viewed with some anxiety by the Foreign Office at Berlin. A few days later the Kaiser attended an inspection of the Cavalry of the Guard at Doeberitz. Naturally the great topic of the moment came up for talk amongst the officers surrounding His Majesty, who himself joined in the discussion.

"Now it just looks as if they were trying to hem us in and bring us to bay," he said. "We shall know how to bear that. The German has never fought better than when he has had to defend himself on all sides. Just let them come on. We

EUROPE WAS STARTLED.

A day or two later all Europe was startled by a report of this little speech appearing in the newspapers. By their army regulations the officers who had been present were forbidden to repeat anything that the Kaiser might happen to say, but certain of these officers, who belong to what is called the "War Party," deliberately allowed the truth about the imperial utterance to leak out. By this means they hoped to excite public opinion in Germany and the rest of Europe, thereby producing a tension calculated to lead to war.

The Kaiser is not by any means the only ruler to suffer in this way, however, for it was only a month or two earlier in the year that King Edward had been victimized.

The British Ambassador at Vienna committed a grave indiscretion during the Boer War. On the occasion of a State ball at the Palace he had a short conversation with the Austrian Emperor.

SEVERELY BLAMED FOR TALK-ING.

Discussing the progress of the war, the Emperor remarked: "I am entirely on the side of England in the war."

The Ambassador referred to the incident in an article he contributed to one of the reviews, and was severely blamed for his indiscretion.

Queen Victoria one day summoned Lord Clarendon to her presence, and showed him a copy of the Times containing the report of a conversation between herself and Lord Granville.

"Whom am I to trust?" she asked angrily. "Those were my very words."

Lord Granville was forced to make a statement in the House of Lords, in which he confessed that he had repeated the conversation he had had with Her Majesty. In spite of his apology, the Queen's confidence in his discretion was severely shaken.—Pearson's Weekly.

A REMARKABLE RACE.

The Lapps are very fond of stimulating drinks; they think nothing of drinking fifteen or twenty cups of coffee a day, while their consumption of punch is on a vast scale. It is no uncommon thing to see numbers of helplessly-drunk natives in the streets of Tromsø, especially when the sale of reindeer flesh has been profitable. Yet robbery and, indeed, crime in general are practically unknown among them; the innate honesty of the people is quite extraordinary.

There are three:

1. James the son of Zebedee, sometimes called the Great. He was the brother of John, was very close to Jesus at the crisis of his life, and was the first of the twelve to suffer martyrdom (Acts 12: 2).

2. James the son of Alphaeus, one of the twelve apostles, probably a brother of Matthew, who also is called the son of Alphaeus. He is usually identified with James the Little (or the Less), and nothing is known of his life.

3. James the brother of our Lord, the author of the Epistle.

II. Faith and Work: the Problem Stated.—V. 14. How does the passage we are to study spring from the preceding parts of the Epistle? James has been speaking of those that take credit to themselves for hearing the law and observing the outward forms of religion, while at the same time they bow down before the rich and scorn the poor. In this passage he goes on to insist that all such religion is empty, a mere profession of faith without the deeds that prove it.

III. Faith without Works.—Vs. 15-17. How does James illustrate the emptiness of this formal religion? By imagining Christians, men or women, who are destitute of common necessities, food and clothing. They are fellow Christians, with the claims of brotherhood and sisterhood in Christ that should move all church members to help them. And here comes one of these empty "professors" and graciously says, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled, but does nothing for them. The 'depart' is plainly from the heart, and the 'in peace' is manifestly cant.

IV.—Faith in Works.—Vs. 18-25. What sort of man does James imagine coming into the discussion? Any man of common sense and piety, who sees the folly of the man of v. 16, and addresses him.

V. The Solution of the Problem.—V. 26. How does James close the discussion? With a forcible simile: As the body without (literally, "apart from") the spirit is dead, so faith without ("apart from") works is dead also. James does not enter into the question which must come first, faith or works. It is perfectly plain that he considers both to be necessary (see also v. 24). So does Paul. There is no contradiction between the two, only a difference of emphasis.

DO WHAT YOU BELIEVE.

1. The Power of Faith. Faith is at the basis of all advance, in science, commerce, government, civilization. It is the drawing of the unseen ideal that allures men from the beaten paths out into new and better ways. Without faith, the world of human activity would come to a standstill.

2. The necessity of Works. We are constantly in danger, even in this practical age, of relying on words, which are the mere expression of faith and belief, and failing to put those words into practice. We need, as much as the men of James's day, to learn that such faith, or, rather, such an expression and pretense of faith, is a dead thing.

Lady: "You look robust. Are you equal to the task of sawing wood?" Tramp: "Equal isn't the word, mum. I'm superior to it. Good mornin'."

TALES ABOUT MONARCHS

REWARDS OF EDWARD VII FOR ACTS OF KINDNESS.

How Emperor William as a Child Was Made to Submit to the Bath.

"Sovereigns in Slippers" is the title of a new book in which Henri Nicolle, Paris, France, has collected anecdotes about the rulers of every country in Europe, a kindly collection for the most part, containing nothing to annoy those with whom the stories deal.

In 1846 Burnard the sculptor was commissioned to model a bust of the little Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. The boy, then 5 years old, soon grew tired of having to pose without moving and the artist gave him some modelling clay to play with. For a short time all went well. The boy imitated the artist and kept quiet until he had had enough of art and found out a more amusing use for the clay in bombarding the artist with bullets made of it. As his governess could not reduce him to order she called in his mother, Queen Victoria, who bade him at once apologize to the artist. The young Prince did so with the best of grace. Stretching out his little hand, he said:

"Don't be angry with me, Bernard, I shan't do it any more, for mother has told me that if I do it will change me into a donkey."

HELPED A BLIND MAN.

One day as the Prince of Wales was getting out of a cab he saw a blind man with a dog, evidently in despair, not daring to cross the street crowded with traffic. The Prince quietly took the man by the arm, the dog by the leash and conducted both across the street. His action was evidently seen by some one who recognized the Prince of Wales, for a short time afterward there arrived at Marlborough House, without the name of the sender, a massive silver ink pot with a note saying that it was a souvenir from one who had seen the Prince of Wales come to the rescue of a blind man bewildered by the traffic of a public street. He received another present in somewhat similar circumstances not long ago, after he had become King.

At some public function, as the police were moving back the crowd to let the King pass through, an infirm man in the crowd had his stick knocked from his hand. The King bent down, picked up the stick and restored it to the lame man. A few days later the King received from an unknown donor a walking stick with the date of this little occurrence and a few words of respectful admiration engraved upon it.

In May, 1903, Edward VII. visited Paris and went to the Longchamps races. From the official stand where he sat beside President Loubet he was taking, as he always does, the keenest interest in the racing. Suddenly a frown came over his face, his field glasses were turned from the horses and it was evident that something had gone wrong. The officer acting as personal aide-de-camp asked

WHAT IS THE MATTER.

"Look here," the King said quietly to him, "you see that unfortunate woman being hustled on by the police? I should be much

The Emperor ordered the start to be delayed until the Colonel arrived, which was half an hour later. When the Colonel found the Emperor in the middle of the square he wanted to make some excuse for himself, but William cut him short and told him to take his men to the drill ground. All through the drill the Emperor said nothing, and when it was over he quitted the grounds still without a word, leaving the officer a prey to uneasiness.

That evening a small parcel arrived at the Colonel's quarters, sent by the Emperor, and the Colonel thought himself lucky in escaping with nothing worse than an ironical present, for it proved to be

AN ALARM CLOCK.

When the conscripts appeared for service one year there were among them two young men who belonged to a religious body which did not allow its followers to place themselves in a position where they might be called upon to shed human blood. They refused therefore to do their military service, but did not desert. This brought upon them a sentence of imprisonment.

The Emperor, whose sympathies one would not expect to be aroused by such a case, gave special orders that they should be well treated in jail and on the expiration of their sentence gave them enough money to take them to America, where they became missionaries.

William II. has many acts of kindness to the poor to his credit. One day at the palace of Potsdam he noticed that one of the sentries seemed very melancholy. With much hesitation the man told his story, how he had been on the point of getting married when he lost all his money and now hardly hoped ever to realize his dreams. The Emperor, after inquiry had proved that the man was speaking the truth, gave him a generous present for the expenses of his wedding, promoted him corporal and found a place for his wife in the service of the Empress.

A poor sewing woman at Cologne, finding it impossible any longer to earn her living with a worn out old sewing machine, appealed to the Emperor for assistance. A week later a new machine with all the latest improvements reached her from her sovereign.

When the Kaiser told Prince von Bulow he was to be Chancellor it was evident from Bulow's face that something about the appointment did not altogether please him. The Emperor pressed him to tell what it was, and Von Bulow reluctantly explained that greatly as his wife would rejoice in finding her husband appointed Chancellor, she detested the palace of the chancellerie, as she was a great housewife and he was sure that the thought of the two or three months that would be needed to clean the immense palace to the pitch she would want to would terrify her.

"Don't let that bother you, my dear Von Bulow. Present my compliments to the Princess and tell her that it will be a great pleasure to me to contribute to making that job less difficult for her."

It was not a regiment of soldiers detailed for house cleaning purposes that came to the Princess, only a small parcel, which being opened was found to contain a hundred pieces of soap.

WEIGHT OF THE BRAIN.

Difference Between Savages and Races Long Civilized.

HOW TO GET ON IN CANADA

NEWCOMER MUST TAKE HIS PART IN PRODUCTION.

No Place in Canada for Square Man in Round Hole, Says John Saunders.

John Saunders, an English immigrant, writing to the London Standard on Canada's call for settlers, says that Canada, like every other progressive State on the face of the earth, has not a single vacancy for "the square man in the round hole." In spite of that, he comes, encouraged by agencies which do not take account of the man's fitness or unsuitability for changed conditions. Broadly speaking, the success of the man or woman of natural adaptability and tact is assured beyond all doubt in this country. It does not follow here, any more that it does elsewhere, that because a man has been a cobbler all his life he cannot farm successfully. The writer knows, among a few score cases of "successful transplantation," that of an Englishman in Saskatchewan who, with his wife, daughter, and two sons, has scored one of the best records in home-building and crop-raising in that wonderful prolific Province, and whose only practical knowledge of farming lay in handling the draft-horses employed in his business of a suburban laundry in England before he came West, less than five years ago.

A TYPE NOT WANTED.

The man who is not wanted in Canada is the cobbler or "candlestick makers" who cannot, or will not, turn his hand to anything else. The cities at the present moment are inundated with that type of "settler." He is the fellow who comes out with no aptitude whatever except for "his own job," and because he finds there are "no hands wanted" goes home, or writes his wail and complaint.

On the other hand, not a single man or woman of good character need hesitate to come out to Canada with the purpose of taking a share in the cultivation of some part of its productive possibilities. Whether he or she is possessed of capital or not is a matter of secondary consequence, but to be perfectly frank, for some time to come at least, it is needful that the immigrant who is to be of real and permanent use to himself as well as the State must produce. The writer has indicated in what way. In market gardening, grain growing, or in the breeding of stock, the chances are the very best that any territory on the earth can offer to-day. With the slightest possible qualifications, Canada's one source of wealth is the land, and it is by the cultivation of the still fallow lands that cities will grow and commercial enterprises will be fed, as has been the case with the great Republic to the south.

READY TO ASSIST.

Not one, but scores of business houses in Winnipeg and at other points in the West are prepared to assist intending settlers at the right time to the very last point that does not compromise their independence. The "right time" is indicated by the words Integrity, Industry, Inuit. There are scores of thousands of English men and women who can respond to all these, and who to-day are eagerly seeking for a better return for their labor than they can possibly obtain in the

MECCA OF ONE-LEGGED QUEE

UNUSUAL SIGN OF "ODD" A FEW BOOTS SOLD HERE."

Brings Thousands of One-Legged People to Shop in One of London's Byways.

Where do one-legged people buy their boots? The mystery is not insoluble. As a fact, many thousands of the great army purchase their footwear at a certain shop in one of London's byways, which especially caters for them, and which is known to cripples living in all parts of England, as well as in some of the colonies.

BUSINESS IN SINGLE BOOTS.

Here a curious business is done in single boots. Beneath the shop, in the cellar, are many thousands of odd boots, shoes, and slippers. Bins are choke full of every kind of footwear, from ward shoes and dancing pumps to navvies' ponderous, hob-nailed earth-crushers, and the rubber boots worn by sewer-men from Tiny Top's "firsts" to the giant's No. 12's. There are football boots, cycling shoes, tennis shoes, elastic side, Blutcher, and Wellington boots; boots of all the colors, materials, and sizes in the trade. And yet there is not a pair together anywhere. These cannot be found even on the shelves above the bins. Here are the usual lines of cardboard boxes, each of which apparently contains a pair of boots, ready to be taken away by a customer, but, though there are two boots in it, they are both either "lefts" or "rights" of the same size.

This huge assemblage of "odds" consists largely of bankrupts' stocks, etc., though a surprisingly large proportion is made up of travellers' samples. A traveller will, on leaving headquarters for the north, take a "right," while its fellow, a "left," will accompany a man who works the west of England. So they are segregated forever. Both ultimately reach the Mecca of the one-legged.

BUT NOT IN COMPANY.

From the shop the "odds" go far and wide. Many are purchased by or on behalf of the one-legged. From here is supplied a certain school for cripple girls, the managers sending for three or four single boots at once, while for a lady in Canada some friends living in London purchase single boots and send them to her.

"Among our customers," said the manager, "are some who have come here regularly for twenty or thirty years, because by dealing with us they save money. We can supply a single boot for a man at as low as eightpence. Now, you'll go to an ordinary shop, and you'll have to pay as much, or very nearly as much, for one boot as for a pair. Some customers have stuck to us from the time when they wanted children's sizes to now that they want adults'. Our old customers include several one-legged cyclists, who buy single cycling shoes, as well as single boots."

SIXES AND SEVENS.

But all the "odds" are not purchased by or on behalf of the one-legged. Many are ultimately worn by those with the normal numbers of nether limbs. It is a daily occurrence for a person to turn up with a boot or shoe and require it to be mated or because the other has been lost or accidentally destroyed. Sometimes the customer,

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the keenest interest in the racing. Suddenly a frown came over his face, his field glasses were turned from the horses and it was evident that something had gone wrong. The officer acting as personal aide-de-camp asked:

WHAT IS THE MATTER.

"Look here," the King said quietly to him, "you see that unfortunate woman being hustled on by the police? I should be much obliged if you would give orders that they should stop ill using her."

A few minutes later, to the astonishment of all the beautifully dressed ladies of the enclosure and to her own stupefaction, the poor woman, who had wandered into the enclosure by mistake, found herself permitted to sit in the grand stand and treated with the utmost politeness by the very police who had just been using violence in turning her out. The King having assured himself that the object of his solicitude no longer needed his attention, turned his glasses once more on the race.

"The Czar! The Czar wins!" he said to the officer. "There you are, the Czar has won in a canter, and I win a good round sum. Hoeray! That poor little woman has brought me luck!"

M. Nicolle gives many pages to the German Emperor. He begins with his birth and tells how his mother refused to have a German doctor at that time and how, owing to the English doctor's arriving too late, the baby was born with his left arm shrivelled up from the elbow downward, so that the question arose later whether he was "fit for service in the army," as tradition declares that no Hohenzollern unfit for service shall sit on the Prussian throne.

William, like many children, disliked being washed, and especially hated the daily cold bath inflicted on him by his English mother's orders. Whenever he could he escaped from his nurse and fled to the end of the garden. There he delighted in walking past the sentry so that he could receive his salute.

One morning when he had escaped the cold ordeal he was pained to find that the grenadier apparently could not see him. He placed himself right in the sentry's way, but

NO SALUTE WAS FORTH-COMING.

Angrily he rushed to the palace and found his way to his father's room, where he burst into tears.

"What's the matter?" asked the Crown Prince Frederick.

When the child explained the soldier's remissness his father took him on his knee, looked him over from head to foot and said:

"Well, well, my boy, the sentry only did his duty."

More astonished than ever the child asked: "Why so, father?"

"Because a soldier never should salute a Prince who is not clean."

There was never any more trouble in making little William take his morning bath. Distasteful as the bath was, it was more distasteful to risk the loss of his royal prerogatives. It need hardly be said that the grenadier had acted on orders from the Crown Prince.

His love for his army has given rise to many stories. One that is well known tells how he dropped into the quarters of the First Royal Regiment of dragoons at Berlin very early one morning. The regiment was drawn up in readiness to march out of barracks, every officer there except the Colonel.

job less difficult for her." It was not a regiment of soldiers detailed for house cleaning purposes that came to the Princess, only a small parcel, which being opened was found to contain a hundred pieces of soap.

WEIGHT OF THE BRAIN.

Difference Between Savages and Races Long Civilized.

Prof. Frederick W. Mott, lecturing before the Royal Institution of Great Britain on "The Brain," said that although in 88 per cent. of the cases in which the brains of great men had been weighed the weight was above the average, brain weight itself did not always mean brain quality, says the London Globe.

When there was lack of the functioning tissue, the lecturer explained, the structural material might receive more than its normal share of nourishment and the extra weight be due to overgrowth of "brain scaffolding." This accounted for the very large and heavy brains sometimes found in congenital idiots. Pointing out that the brain weight of a race long civilized surpassed that of aborigines, the lecturer stated that whereas the ordinary European hospital patient had a heavier brain than a savage, the Chinese coolie laborer's brain, developed by centuries of use, weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces more than that of the European hospital patient.

Referring to the relative brain weights of Caucasian men and women, Prof. Mott said that the female brain had a good start, weighing nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces more than the male brain at birth. In adult life, however, the average man's brain weighed about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces more than the woman's.

The average weight of the European male brain was 2 pounds 15 ounces, 9 drams to 2 pounds 14 ounces 9 drams and of the female brain 2 pounds 10 ounces 11 drams to 2 pounds 10 ounces 14 drams. Among savages there was not this difference since in the struggle for existence the female had to apply her brain as fully as the male, hence it has developed at practically the same rate.

NO TIPS IN FINLAND.

Maid's Surprise Upon Receiving Money From Guests.

A country where there are no tips and where small services are rendered to the stranger without hope of reward would seem hard to find—yet such a country is Finland, says the London Post.

So far the tourist has not appeared in any great numbers, and consequently the commercial spirit which his advent always marks has been absent. As an example of this Mme. Aino Malmberg, a Finnish lady who is paying a visit to this country, tells an amusing story. Two English friends whom she had met while over here had been staying with her at her house in Helsingfors, and on leaving gave the maid a tip.

She was very much astonished and did not know what it meant. Seeing Mme. Malmberg's son coming downstairs, she ran to him and said, "They gave me money. Did they give you any?" Hearing that they had not done so, she was much mystified. "I cannot understand why they should give it to me and not to you, when they know you much better than me," was her perplexed comment on the incident.

points in the West are prepared to assist intending settlers of the right type to the very last point that does not compromise their independence. The "right type" is indicated by the words Integrity, Industry, Frugality. There are scores of thousands of English men and women who can respond to all these, and who to-day are eagerly seeking for a better return for their labor than they can possibly obtain in the growing congestion of things at home. They have all the elements of success within themselves. They may be possessed of a little capital, but they don't know just how far that capital will go in establishing themselves in Canada. Some of them may have farmed independently in a small way, or have been employed as farm hands all their days; they are making a living, and possibly saving a little, but they fear to risk an assured position at home and take their chances abroad.

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS.

There is a regularly organized Development and Industrial Bureau in Winnipeg, with a Commissioner in charge, for the exclusive purpose of collecting and supplying exact information as to the industrial and commercial conditions of the city and the surrounding market, and to whom any inquirer may be sent, with the certainty of eliciting facts, whatever the inquirer may care to make of them. He will also direct the homeseeker or prospective settler so far as that may lie in his province.

IS 600TH ANNIVERSARY.

First Steeple Clock Set up in Milan in 1309.

In this age of centenarians, this year, according to a French contemporary, marks the six hundredth anniversary of the setting up of the first steeple clock. It is claimed that the honor belongs to Milan, and it was in that city, in the year 1309, that the venerable "sun dial of the campanile of Saint Eustace" gave place to the clock. Dante on more than one occasion refers to it, and the horologe is said to have inspired other poets with themes for versification.

The claim of Milan of having the first steeple clock is not an established fact—that is, if the date of its installation be 1309; for the late Lord Grimthorpe, no mean authority on horology, states that a clock was put up in a former tower at Westminster with some great bells in 1288, out of a fine imposed on a corrupt chief justice, and the motto, "Discite justitiam, moniti." The bells were sold, or rather, it is said, gambled away by Henry VIII. In 1292 a clock is mentioned in Canterbury cathedral as costing £30. There is also a clock in Dover Castle with the date 1348. Lord Grimthorpe adds that it is much like our common clocks of the eighteenth century, except that it has a vibrating balance, but no spring, instead of a pendulum, for pendulums were not invented for three centuries after that date.—London Globe.

ARGENTINA'S CATTLE.

Argentina ranks third in the number of cattle, 29,116,625 head, Russia leads with 91,000,000 head, and the United States follows with 69,000,000 head. The value of Argentina's cattle is \$928,685,834. Argentina is also third in horses, with 7,531,376 head, worth \$205,826,834. Russia has 22,000,000 and the United States 21,000,000. Sheep numbered 97,211,754, worth \$287,359,076, exceeded only by Australia's 23,000,000.

well as single boots.

SIXES AND SEVENS.

But all the "oods" are not purchased by or on behalf of the one-legged. Many are ultimately worn by those with the normal numbers of nether limbs. It is a daily occurrence for a person to turn up with a boot or shoe and require it to be mated or because the other has been lost or accidentally destroyed. Sometimes the customer, in taking home a pair of new boots, has lost one of them. At others a boot has been lost during a removal, or, having been put to dry too near the kitchen fire, has been partly incinerated. Every mother knows, again, how adept children are at kicking off a shoe, which disappears forthwith. So there is a steady demand for single boots and shoes merely to replace those which have been lost or destroyed and to make of service such as are in hand.

Thousands of pairs are, however, made up of boots which are, strictly, odd. One may be a "6" and the other a "7," one unlined and the other lined, one brown and the other black. And great is the rush for these more or less dissimilar couples. At the annual sale—here is a sidelight on London's poverty—barricades have to be erected to prevent accidents and keep bargain hunters in order.

JAPAN AFTER BUSINESS.

Building in Tokio Has 25,000 Samples of Goods.

Japan is establishing commercial bureaus and museums throughout the far east. There are now about forty of these, including many in Japan. One is located in Korea, another in Singapore, and a third at Bombay. Similar museums have been started in Hankow, Chungking, Shansi and elsewhere in China, and one was recently opened in Bangkok. Of the local institutions, the largest are in the big cities of Tokio and Osaka, writes a correspondent at Tokio.

I visited the Tokio museum the other day. It takes up the better part of a large three-storey building, and it has about 25,000 samples of foreign and native-made goods. It is something like the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia, save that it is larger and more like an exposition. It contains all kinds of foreign raw materials and manufactured products, shown side by side with those of Japan. There is Japanese lacquer made in Germany side by side with the beautiful native product, which is worth its weight in gold and which no European artist can copy. There are Japanese clocks and watches, and even Japanese pearls. The latter are magnificent, and they are home-made.

COST OF TARGET PRACTICE.

If you give a little consideration to the matter you will find that target practice in the British Navy is an expensive necessity. Every time at 12-in. gun is fired bang goes \$150 of the taxpayers' money; a 9-2-in. gun fires a cordite cartridge which costs \$70; and even the 6-in. gun, which is a modest weapon, uses a \$13 charge. Shells run from \$60 to \$15 for the common varieties, though armor-piercing ones (not used in the ordinary competitions, of course) may cost as much as \$130. Then there is the wear and tear of the guns to consider, and this may be reckoned as expensive, seeing that the "life" of each weapon is brief; and while a 6-in. gun costs \$8,360, a 9-2 in. runs to \$26,250, and a wire-bound 12-in. means an expenditure of quite \$50,000.

GGED QUEEN ELENA OF ITALY SOME GREAT SALARIES RUSSIAN WOMEN'S FIGHT FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

"ODD A FEW STORIES OF ONE OF THE BRAVEST OF QUEENS.

Legged Once Saved the Life of an Equerry of —Her Experience With the Bicycle.

Queen Elena of Italy is one of the most unconventional of royalties, and innumerable stories are told about her.

The King and Queen and a large party had gone to Castle Porziano to shoot. It was an exceedingly cold day, and Inncheon was served round a big bonfire. One of the Royal equerries, wishing to show how far he could jump, wagered that he could clear the bonfire.

He took a short run and leaped across the middle of the flames, but he had misjudged the distance. He stumbled and fell, and in a second his clothes were aflame. The women screamed and the men stood paralyzed with horror. Only the Queen kept her wits about her. She threw herself on the equerry, and, heedless of the danger to herself, tore off the burning pieces of cloth with her bare hands and choked the flames with her skirts.

FELL FROM A BICYCLE.

She was one of the first ladies in Italy to ride a bicycle. The King did not altogether approve of such a very democratic idea, and Queen Elena was careful not to let the King see her on the machine.

While the Court was staying at one of the country palaces Her Majesty was one day tempted to take a spin unaccompanied. She had an enjoyable ride, but as she entered the palace courtyard who should she meet first but the King. It may have been excitement or it may have been a guilty conscience, but somehow or other the wheels skidded, and the Queen was thrown from her machine.

King Victor ran to her assistance. He helped her up, and, finding her unhurt, he regarded her with an eye of disapproval.

"This is what comes of being too independent," he told her severely. "You are covered with mud; how can you go through the main entrance in such a state?"

Queen Elena looked ruefully down at her soiled garments. "You are right," she said meekly. "Will you take the bicycle?"

While the King wheeled the bicycle away the Queen went round the courtyard and entered the palace by a back staircase.

IN A PEASANT'S COTTAGE.

One day in the course of a walk she entered a peasant's cottage. To the surprise and alarm of the carabineers, who always followed her, she failed to come out again, and, after waiting anxiously for over an hour, they boldly knocked and entered. There was no one there but the peasant's wife, who declared positively that the Queen had left some time before. The guards had seen no one leave the cottage but an old, bent woman in the ordinary dress of a Savoyard peasant, but the woman persisted that the Queen had gone, and the men hurried back to the villa.

Here they found the Queen, seated at a window laughing heartily at the trick she had played on them, for she herself had been the old woman in the peasant's dress.

PEOPLE WHO EARN A FORTUNE IN ONE WEEK.

All the Famous Singers and Musicians Make Money Very Fast.

Thirty years ago stage stars were considered well paid if they could demand a salary of \$50 a week, yet to-day there are scores of artistes who receive three times that amount for one night's work.

In regard to salaries, grand opera favorites are particularly lucky. Madame Melba, for instance, never thinks of singing for less than \$1,600 an evening, while \$3,000 a night is nearer her average. The earning power of the latest "star," Tetrazzini, is about \$75 a minute every time she sings.

\$5,000 EACH PERFORMANCE.

Madame Patti can claim a still higher fee. It was only last year that she fulfilled an engagement in the States for a six months' tour, in which she received \$5,000 for each performance and half the gross receipts over \$7,500. This engagement brought her in nearly \$500,000.

Caruso, the king of tenors, will not sing for less than \$2,500 a night, or \$100 a minute. He makes in the course of a season, on an average, \$150,000.

Judging by the tempting offers, some of the instrumentalists are no less fortunate. It is said that Paderewski, the most famous musical public exhibition of his skill on the piano never he is paid a fee of \$2,500—nearly \$130 for every 60 seconds. Mascagni and Puccini, as conductors, can demand \$1,600 a day, while Kubelik receives \$900 for playing a couple of pieces on his violin. One recent tour in the States of three months' duration netted for him \$48,000.

Actors and actresses of the front rank cannot complain of the score of poor pay. Sarah Bernhardt earns big fees when she goes on tour. Her first American trip lasted four months and put \$125,000 into her pocket.

The wonderful speeches of Coquelin, which he fondly calls "words," are also carefully recorded, and it is stated that each "word" costs \$30. Twenty speeches a night bring him in \$1,200.

HUGE LEGAL FEES.

Besides the huge fees and salaries received by entertainers, many people engaged in other walks of life are not badly off in the way of salaries. How many mechanics would like to change places with Mr. John Hays Hammond, the famous American engineer, who, until he went in for politics, drew the enormous salary of \$500,000 annually. Even this, however, has been eclipsed by a lawyer. The largest single legal fee ever paid was \$1,000,000, which Mr. J. B. Will, of New York, received for settling the disputes which arose between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Henry C. Frick over the transfer of the properties merged in the United States Steel Corporation. This is followed by the astounding sum of \$800,000 received by Mr. D. Guthrie for winning another sensational case. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the late American Ambassador to Great Britain, received \$200,000 for a single legal argument.

REGARDED AS ENEMIES BY THE REACTIONARIES.

Something About the Struggle in Russia Against the Forces of Reaction.

Mme. Zeneide Mirovitch, a delegate to the Woman Suffrage Convention, recently held in London, has been telling the women of England something of the struggle in Russia against the forces of reaction.

During the liberation movement in Russia, she said, all the progressive elements declared themselves in favor of equal rights for women, and at the first Douma their cause was warmly supported and might have been carried to success had it not been for the unfortunate dissolution. But the first great victory was gained when the universities were thrown open to women in 1906.

Now the reactionists are in power and it was only under the greatest pressure, especially from the university professors, that the present Minister of Education permitted the women students of 1906 to finish their studies. Harsh regulations are being made against women on all sides.

RESTRICTIONS ON MARRIAGE.

The women in the postal and telegraphic service have been forbidden to marry men outside their own department. It was alleged that they might inform their husbands of the contents of telegrams—an excuse that comes badly from a Government that freely opens private letters. School mistresses are not admitted to schools in which unmarried schoolmasters are serving. Peasant women are forbidden to be present at rural Councils. In short the reactionaries have recognized that women were their natural enemies.

When under great pressure permission was given for the recent Women's Congress in St. Petersburg, the programme was curtailed; men members were excluded; all criticism of the Government was, of course, forbidden. The hall was surrounded by police as if the women were criminals. A police officer was always present who had the power to stop any speaker.

But in spite of all this the women had been able to draw such a picture of the dreadful industrial and political condition in which the mass of Russian women were living that it became the main topic both in conversation and the press.

PIGOEN-WHISTLE CONCERTS.

Enjoy Aerial Music While Sitting in One's Room.

A traveller in Eastern lands tells us the following story of the Chinese and their most unique pigeon-whistles.

One of the most curious expressions of emotional life in China is the application of whistles to a flock of pigeons. These whistles, very light, weighing hardly a few grammes, are attached to the tails of young pigeons soon after their birth, by means of a fine copper wire, so that when the birds fly the wind will blow through the whistles and set them vibrating, thus producing an open-air concert, for the instruments in one and the

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

Out of 240 deaths in the town of Wexford last year, every fifth one was due to tuberculosis.

There are several Newcastle in the United Kingdom, but only one Newcastle, County Down.

The death occurred recently at Clonakilty Workhouse of Cornelius Mahony, a native of Shannon Vale, in his 101st year.

Floods recently prevailed at Ferrane, Ballycumber and Banagher, where the Shannon overflowed its banks for miles.

Owing to the recent heavy rainfall there were great floods in King's County. The land around Tullamore was a veritable lake.

Recently in Mary street, Dublin, a live eel 3 feet long, which had been released from the water pipe, was seen flopping about the street.

So great is the amount of distress prevailing in Dublin that the Lord Mayor has convened a public meeting to discuss the lack of employment.

Dr. Edward Heyns, for 41 years Medical Officer of Ballyvaughan dispensary district and the Workhouse, has resigned his position, on account of advanced age.

John Purcell and Luke Fagan, who were evicted from their farms on the Blakeney estate at Fuerty, some years ago, have been given farms by the Estates Commissioners.

The damage done by a Belfast fire is estimated at something like \$1,000,000. It began in the bonded stores, in Dunbar street, of the Messrs. McConnell, whiskey distillers.

The Congested Districts Board have purchased the interest from Mr. Thos. Smyth of some 60 acres of inland farm adjoining the village of Brosna. It will be divided into plots.

The Local Government Board have sanctioned the issue of a loan of \$1,125 to Donegal Guardian for the purpose of enlarging the infirmary and providing a shelter for consumptives.

Through the gift of Andrew Carnegie, three public libraries have been established in Belfast. One is situated in the Falls Road, another in Old Park Road, and the third in Donegal Road.

The body of an old age pensioner named Mark Conaty was found at Drung, near Cavan, under suspicious circumstances, two gunshot wounds being discovered. An arrest has been made.

About seventy-five men have been laid off from Kynoch's factory in Arklow, and the probability of a large number of others laid off is giving much concern to the townspeople.

Nearly one hundred men recently visited the farm of Mrs. Sarah Prior, Stroke, one of the evicted tenants, who was a few weeks ago reinstated and in a short time prepared her land for tillage.

The Countess of Aberdeen on April 14 laid the foundation stone of the first county consumptive sanatorium in Ireland, provided by the Joint Hospital Board of County Cork. The site is at Stream Hill, near Doneraill.

seen one leave the cottage but an old, bent woman in the ordinary dress of a Savoyard peasant, but the woman persisted that the Queen had gone, and the men hurried back to the villa.

Here they found the Queen, seated at a window laughing heartily at the trick she had played on them, for she herself had been the old woman in the peasant's dress.

On another occasion, when she and the King were walking in the country, the Queen became thirsty. They found an old woman by the roadside minding a cow, and the King civilly asked if she could give them some milk. The old woman, having no idea who the strangers were, bluntly refused, but after a little persuasion she agreed to go to her cottage and

FETCH A GLASS OF WATER.

Immediately she had gone the Queen picked up a pail she had left behind and herself milked the cow. Having satisfied her thirst, she put a gold piece in the bowl and retired with the King behind a hedge to see what happened.

The old woman came back in a little while with the water, and, after an indignant glance round to see where the strangers had gone, she espied the gold piece in the bowl. Then, to the astonishment of their Majesties, she fell on her knees, under the impression that she had been visited by saints.

SMART BOY FINANCIER.

On Small Salary Speculated Far Into the Thousands.

It was stated at the Guildhall, London, England, recently that Charles Ruthven Dealtry, a boy clerk, of Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, although only in receipt of £1 a week, had speculated in the year to the extent of £50,000.

Dealtry and another clerk, William Rayner Jenkins, were charged with conspiring to defraud their employer, Mr. Maurice Blood, a stockbroker, of Warrford court, E. C., and falsifying his books.

Mr. Basil Watson, who prosecuted, said Mr. Blood discovered that his banking account was lower than it should have been, and questioned his clerks. He then found that Dealtry had opened an account in the clients' ledger without his knowledge, and had speculated in various American stocks and shares.

"According to a statement which Jenkins made, the account was a joint one; he and Dealtry had been speculating in Dealtry's name," Mr. Watson continued. "When they could not pay the difference, they opened other accounts in the names of Mrs. Sharman and Mrs. Dealtry, in order to cover the losses."

"Things became worse and worse, and they opened additional accounts in the names of Schultz and Mrs. Walter Smith. This boy Dealtry, who was being paid £1 a week, naturally bought and sold on his own account something like £50,000 worth of shares between March, 1908, and February last."

Mr. Blood said he took Dealtry into his office in order to oblige the boy's father, who was a client of his, and he paid him £1 a week, although he did no useful work.

"I would not have permitted him to open an account," he declared.

"The loss I have discovered on the existing account is £1,700, and I estimate my total loss at £3,000."

The case was adjourned.

disputes which arose between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Henry C. Frick over the transfer of the properties merged in the United States Steel Corporation. This is followed by the astounding sum of \$800,000 received by Mr. D. Guthrie for winning another sensational case. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the late American Ambassador to Great Britain, received \$200,000 for a single legal argument.

\$10,000 FOR OPERATION.

The fear of death has long been responsible for large fees paid to noted physicians. Dr. Adolph Lorenz, of Vienna, was paid \$30,000 for travelling expenses for treating a millionaire. King Edward, when Prince of Wales, once paid a physician \$50,000 for four weeks' services. Dr. C. J. Parks, a noted Chicago physician, will charge \$10,000 for a single operation.

Dentists also know how to charge on some occasions. When Prince Louis of Battenberg visited New York last year he had to see a dentist, and consultation cost him \$2,500, but the most astounding bill ever drawn up by a dentist was by Dr. Browning, of a past generation, who charged a wealthy patient \$160,000.

SENTENCE STRMONS.

Love never has to advertise for a job.

Saints are never seen by searching in mirrors.

Faith never travels far when it forgets the facts.

No man knows truth who wants to patent it.

The way to be faithful to truth is to follow it.

Every gift is measured by its real cost to the giver.

The greatest verities are found by loyalty to small truths.

Riches become dangerous only when rooted in our affections.

The baggage car does not go through on the heavenly train.

A good deal of public generosity hides a lot of private meanness.

The large hearted always see large qualities in their friends.

Whatever is given by the hand is more than gained by the heart.

The only way to fill the harvester's wagon is to empty the sower's bag.

Every man's view of this world is better for his being blind to some of it.

It often happens that the punishment we think is remitted is only ripening.

It takes more than Sunday dreams of heaven to make a heavenly week.

Some people have a way of praying for others that makes them prefer cursing.

The meek who inherit the earth do not get their title to it by crawling in the dust.

Some seem to think the best evidence of being the salt of the earth is ability to make folks smart.

The most popular religious delusion of our day is that discussing duties is the same thing as doing them.

A GOLDEN BOOK.

The most valuable work in existence is said to be a copy of the Koran, now treasured in the Mohammedan city of Isphan-Ruza, Persia. The covers, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4 in. are of solid gold, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, while precious stones set in symbolic designs figure in the centre and at each of the corners. The book is written upon parchment, and this part of the work alone is valued at \$50,000.

the application of whistles to a flock of pigeons. These whistles, very light, weighing hardly a few grammes, are attached to the tails of young pigeons soon after their birth, by means of a fine copper wire, so that when the birds fly the wind will blow through the whistles and set them vibrating, thus producing an open-air concert, for the instruments in one and the same flock are all tuned differently. On a serene day in Peking, where these instruments are manufactured with great cleverness and ingenuity, it is possible to enjoy this aerial music while sitting in one's room.

There are two distinct types of whistles—those consisting of bamboo tubes placed side by side, and a type placed on the principle of tubes attached to a gourd body or wind chest. They are lacquered in yellow, brown, red, and black to protect the material from destructive influences of the atmosphere. The tube whistles have either two, three, or five tubes. In some specimens the five tubes are made of ox-horn instead of bamboo. The gourd whistles are furnished with a mouthpiece, and small apertures to the number of two, three, six, ten and even thirteen. Certain among them have besides a number of bamboo tubes, some on the principal mouthpiece, some arranged around it. These varieties are distinguished by different names. Thus a whistle with one mouthpiece and ten tubes is called "the eleven-eyed one."

BRETON PEASANT'S HOME.

White Coif of Mistress, Burnished Brass, Beautify Poorest.

The Breton peasant has some charming qualities—courtesy, good humor, detachment from the prosaic side of life—but the virtue of cleanliness is not for him. The cottages are frequently very dirty and the approach to them is sometimes over a pile of refuse. There is nothing of luxury in a cottage interior, but you may generally count on two things to beautify the poorest. One is the white coif of its mistress (always spotless, however dirty any thing else may be), and the other is the brass trimming of the armoire usually polished to a degree of brightness that is positively dazzling. Some of these armoires are really beautiful, with elaborately carved panels, and in many cases are heirlooms that have been in the family for generations. When there are the beds—one of them, of which the mistress is very proud, will be modern, with coarse Nottingham lace curtains draped over it.

You give it a few complimentary words in order to satisfy its owners, but what you really want to see is the "lit-clos" in the far corner, and if it is a "lit-clos a deux cages" you are more than content. Some of these "lit-clos" are things of great beauty, like the armoires, and the carvings on the sliding panels are enough to make a collector green with envy. But imagine how stuffy they must be to sleep in—and in winter the panels are shut. One day I was expressing my admiration of a certain "lit-clos" when madame pulled the sliding panels apart and revealed the figure of her husband sleepily rubbing his eyes and wanting to know what was the matter.

The butter of courtesy should be thickly spread upon the bread of independence.

visited the farm of Mrs. Sarah Prior. Stroke, one of the evicted tenants, who was a few weeks ago reinstated and in a short time prepared her land for tillage.

The Countess of Aberdeen on April 14 laid the foundation stone of the first county consumptive sanatorium in Ireland, provided by the Joint Hospital Board of County Cork. The site is at Stream Hill, near Doneraill.

KNEW HIS BUSINESS.

This Agent Was a Good One, But Failed to Make a Sale.

A wanderer wearing a suit of clothes that might have been in the fashion in 1879, ascended the hall-door step of a Toronto dwelling a few mornings ago and asked to see the lady of the house.

"May I trouble you for a glass of water, ma'am," he said, removing his hat of her appearance.

"Certainly," she replied, "but the housemaid could have—"

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," he interposed. "You were about to say that the housemaid could have supplied me with as simple a thing as a glass of water; but this is a case in which a domestic could hardly be trusted. I am indebted to the lady of the house next door,"

he continued, feelingly, "for a collation of stewed mutton and rice pudding particularly grateful to the palate of a hungry man, and this is why I do not ask you for the remains of the boiled ham, evidently a masterpiece of cookery, whose rich fragrance still lingers in the air of your kitchen, if I may take the liberty of so expressing myself."

Before I trespass on your kindness for a glass of water, however, you will pardon me if I make a stipulation which could not be met at the house of your generous neighbor next door. Do you use boiled water?"

"We do," said the lady, wonderingly.

"That is good," he rejoined, with emphasis.

"One question more: Is it filtered?"

"No, sir; it is not."

"That is unfortunate," he exclaimed, shaking his head. "You will pardon me if I withdraw my request for a glass. I am a little particular," he continued, with a hollow cough.

"The operation of boiling, while it destroys the life of the harmful organisms that render your city drinking water at this season of the year, as well as at all others, dangerous to the human system, yet leaves them floating about in the liquid itself. They are unfit for human consumption and should be eliminated."

"And this leads me to remark," he went on, placing his begrimed hand into his coat pocket and drawing forth a small brass object, "that I am the agent of a filter which can be attached to the nozzle of your tea-kettle, and is guaranteed to—"

At this juncture the lady of the house shut the door in his face.

MONSTER ROOM.

The largest room in the world under one roof, and unbroken by pillars, is at St. Petersburg. It is 620 ft. long and 150 ft. in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a battalion can completely manoeuvre in it. Twenty thousand wax tapers are required to light it. The roof of this structure is a single arch of iron, and it exhibits remarkable engineering skill in the architecture.

One Dose for Coughs

Children cough at night? Give them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Often a single dose at bedtime will completely control the cough. Good for any one with a cold or cough. Good for easy cases, hard cases; good for acute cases, chronic cases. Ask your doctor to tell you, honestly and frankly, just what he thinks of this old standard remedy. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A lazy liver makes a lazy boy. An active brain demands an active liver. No better laxative for boys and girls than Ayer's Pills. Ask your doctor about them. He knows.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

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THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.75
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.75
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$2.25

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A Comforting Word.

A woman whose colored maid was assisting her in trying on a handsome new gown the other day got a shock when, after looking in the pier glass and admiring her really handsome figure as displayed in the new garment, she remarked to the girl:

"Julia, all I need now is a new face."
"Deed, Mrs. Dyer," replied the col-

OTTAWA NEWS.

Several points of interest occurred in the House last week which affect the people of Canada to a more or less extent. One feature stands out very prominently, which is, that the Liberal party, being the oldtime champions of provincial rights are basing their contention upon good law when taking a course to which objection is raised by members of the Opposition in this regard.

Provincial Rights.

During the discussion of the Ontario and Michigan Power bill, the Conservatives raised the objection that the bill was an infringement of provincial rights, because as they are contended, the Dominion government had no power to expropriate provincial lands. On this point, before the bill was read a third time and passed, Mr. Borden desired to put his party on record as the champions of provincial rights, and expressed himself quite satisfied with the bill otherwise, but he objected to the Dominion government granting expropriation rights. In taking this position he was combating the view expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier the previous day. Sir Wilfrid says—Hansard—May 7, page 6122.

Sir Wilfrid's View.

"There is perhaps a little more sacredness in land of the Crown than in land of the private owner, but so far as expropriation is concerned the land of the poorest man is just as valuable and as sacred as that of the Crown, yet we take the power every day to expropriate the land of the poor man, and if, in order to build a railway, you have to expropriate the land of the Crown held in right of the province, I think that the supreme reason must prevail, and you must have the power to expropriate that land in order to pass the railway through it."

Mr. Borden advanced a view diametrically opposed to this, and informed the House that the Dominion government had no power to expropriate provincial lands. His words will be found in Hansard, May 8, page 6136-7, and are as follows:

Mr. Borden's View.

"The Prime minister last evening expressed the opinion that this parliament has power to expropriate land belonging to a provincial government. I take absolute issue with him on that point. This parliament has no power whatever in that respect. No such power exists."

Here we have the premier, an astute lawyer and experienced statesman, making a declaration to guide the House, and Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, an astute lawyer, but not a statesman of experience, declaring the very opposite, and flatly contradicting the prime minister. This is a matter of law pure and simple. Now what is the law?

Law Supports Premier.

Mr. Carvell, an eminent lawyer and

having been the case members on both sides absented themselves from the House, not expecting a vote until after 8 p. m.

In this connection, Mr. Taylor, chief Conservative whip, says, in an open letter to Mr. Borden, that no such arrangement was made. On the other hand, Mr. Calvert, chief Liberal whip, says, in an interview, that the arrangement was made with the assistant whip, Mr. Blair, that there was to be several other speakers. Therefore he so informed the members.

To say the least of it there was a misunderstanding which led to a large number of Liberals being absent from the House when the vote was taken, and these gentlemen signed a statement and sent it to Mr. Pugsley next day explaining why they were not present to vote.

Foster Afraid to Speak.

What is remarkable about the Pugsley affair is that Mr. Foster, who was loudest in proclaiming what he would do when the matter came up, sat in his chair, dumb as an oyster, and had not a word to say in answer to the complete refutation of the charges made by Mr. Pugsley. It was up to the Opposition to reply. A Liberal spoke last and not a man on the Conservative side had the courage to rise in his seat after Mr. Pugsley had torn to atoms the flimsy charges brought against him and thrown them to the four winds. Mr. Pugsley proved himself a bigger man than his traducers, and after this second trouncing given them on their own selected ground probably Mr. Foster and his friends thought discretion the better part of valor and remained silent.

Protect Provincial Rights.

When the Thessalon and Northern Railway Company bill came into committee, Mr. James Comtee protested against it upon the ground that it was an infringement of provincial rights. It was a bill incorporated by the Ontario Legislature and was opposed in the Railway Committee by an agent of the Ontario Government. Mr. Comtee urged upon the Conservative members to be consistent and oppose this bill even though it was promoted by one of their own number. Strange to say, the objections to other bills of a similar character urged by Conservatives were not put forward in the case of this bill, whose founder is Mr. Smythe, Conservative, of Algoma.

Protecting Level Crossings.

Hon. Mr. Graham introduced some important amendments to the Railway Act, one clause of which provides that at any crossing at which a fatal accident has occurred within ten years no train shall run over such crossing at a greater speed than ten miles an hour until protection has been afforded according to the direction of the Railway Board. In addition the bill contained a clause providing that when the Railway Board has given an order for the protection of a crossing, trains shall not run over that crossing at a greater speed than ten miles an hour until such an order has been complied with. This is a bill distinctly in the interests of the agricultural community, and the Minister expressed his anxiety to give all the protection he could at level or dangerous crossings.

Conserving Resources.

Mr. Fisher introduced a resolution having for its object the conservation of the natural resources of the Dominion. This is the practical carrying out of the idea originating with the Liberal Government, and will be well received throughout the country.

Increasing P. O. Salaries.

Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster General, introduced a bill to amend the Post Office Act, which has the effect of im-

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ion is seized to make a long speech of no general interest, and the public business is unduly delayed. It makes it impossible to give sufficient time for the discussion of public expenditure, and then the charge is made that the Government rushes important items through in the last day of the session. There is no foundation for this statement. The estimates have been down a long time and there is no reason why they might not have been proceeded with months ago, and the Government is not responsible for the delay.

Useless Questions Asked.

Then there is the endless list of questions asked, answers to which have to be prepared, and the time of the House is taken up in presenting the answers. Any person who reads many of the questions will wonder what public purpose could be served by answering them.

When the House gets into committee of supply some member avails himself of the opportunity to deliver a political harangue, which is absolutely without interest, is entirely irrelevant to the item under discussion and is never reported in any newspaper. This is a fruitful source of delay to public business.

Then again, as occurred when the Civil Service Bill was being considered, members ask questions as to individual clerks in the departments which no minister can possibly answer when he has hundreds of men in his department many of whom he has never seen.

Unimportant Talk.

A woman whose colored maid was assisting her in trying on a handsome new gown the other day got a shock when, after looking in the pier glass and admiring her really handsome figure as displayed in the new garment, she remarked to the girl:

"Julia, all I need now is a new face."
"Deed, Mrs. Dyer," replied the colored girl, "I wouldn't worry if I was you. I saw a lady the other day no better lookin' than you are."—New York Press.

Time to Do Something.

Mrs. Mimms—Mary, it was 1 o'clock this morning when you got in. I heard you. Mary—Well, ma'am, if I was you I'd take something to make me sleep better. I took my shoes off down in the kitchen and didn't make no more noise than a cat would. I've been kind of worried about you for a good while."

Satisfied.

Mrs. Skowler—You will have to go, Mary. I can't put up with your impertinence any longer. I'm sorry I can't give you a recommendation. Mary—It's all right, mem. My leaving alive will be all the recommend I need.—Boston Transcript.

The fool wanders; the wise travel.—Spanish Proverb.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,) S.S.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

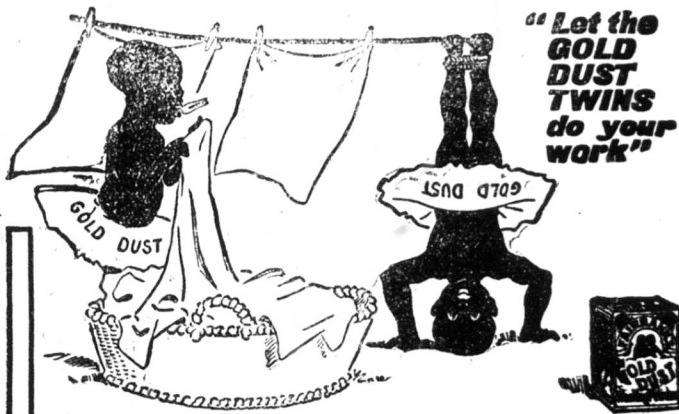
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1895.
(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON,

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GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

House, and Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, an astute lawyer, but not a statesman of experience, declaring the very opposite, and flatly contradicting the prime minister. This is a matter of law pure and simple. Now what is the law?

Law Supports Premier.

Mr. Carvell, an eminent lawyer and diligent student, called Mr. Borden's attention later in the day to a case in the British Columbia courts, vol II. of the B. C. reports, 1904, page 297, in which the chief justice gave judgement of the right of the Canadian Pacific to take lands of the province. This is what he said:

"If the interest of one man may thus be taken, then why may not parliament do the same in the case of lands, the beneficial ownership of which is in the inhabitants of a province collectively, i.e., Crown lands."

Mr. Borden's Error.

In response to this Mr. Borden said—Hansard, May 8, page 6140,

"So far as my hon. friend has quoted the decision it is an authority in support of his view. But with all deference to that court. I would like to see the judgement reviewed by the judicial committee of the privy council."

Privy Council Against Borden.

At the moment Mr. Carvell was not aware that the judicial committee of the privy council had reviewed the case and sustained the judgement of the British Columbia judge, but such is the case. This means that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was quite correct with regard to the federal power to expropriate provincial lands, and Mr. Borden was all wrong.

Why Vote Was Small.

Another feature of interest to the people was the small vote on the Pugsley affair. Conservative papers have tried to make it appear that liberals absented themselves from the House purposely to avoid voting on the question. The fact is that it was agreed between the whips upon both sides that several more speakers were to come, and this

Increasing P. O. Salaries.

Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster General, introduced a bill to amend the Post Office Act, which has the effect of improving the condition of post office employees. He explained that the salaries of those in grade A shall be at the rate of \$1.75 per day. Of those in grade B, at the rate of \$2 per day; of those in grade C, at the rate of \$2.25 per day, and those in grade D, at the rate of \$2.50 per day, and those in grade E at the rate of \$2.75 per day.

The Minister explained that the letter carriers really commenced at \$2 per day, because their probationary period is only for one month. Mr. Lemieux also consented that the increases granted under this bill shall take effect from 1st of April last instead of after the passing of the bill. This is a concession for which many employees in the post office will be grateful to the Government.

Trade is Improving.

Trade returns show that the business of the country is improving. The total trade for March was \$53,171,277, as compared with \$48,624,317 in March of last year. The imports increased from \$29,636,734 to \$33,762,931, showing that the wholesale business of the country is prospering. The exports also show an improvement, the figures being March 1909 \$18,897,974, as against \$17,934,487 in March last year. The custom duties collected amounted to \$5,638,766 as against \$4,988,355 same month last year.

The wave of depression is passing away from Canada, and there will soon be a return of the good times enjoyed for so many years past—since the Liberals came into power.

Early Close Anticipated.

The Government is pressing legislation with the view of closing everything up next week. This could be done very easily if it were possible to curb the verbosity of certain members upon the Opposition side, who regard it as essential to the public interests that they should speak at length several times upon every subject which comes before the House. Mr. Foster was the chief sinner in this regard, and now he has a close second in Mr. Lennox, who never fails to ventilate his views at considerable length upon every bill that comes before the House.

This does not conduce to a speedy transaction of the public business. Some of the new members regarded it as their duty to address the House frequently during the early days of the session, notably those from British Columbia, but since the forged telegram and typographical error incidents they have not transgressed so much.

They All Followed Him.

When Mr. Borden expressed his view that the Dominion Government had no power to expropriate Provincial lands every Conservative lawyer in the House promptly endorsed his remarks. Yet it turns out that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided the very contrary. It is this system of all following upon the same line without any independent thought or knowledge of the subject that consumes so much time of the House.

How Time is Wasted.

There are also a number of members who have what is known as a "hardy annual" which they inflict upon the House to the disturbance of public business, for the simple and only reason that Hansard may be sent to their constituents.

A great deal of supply has yet to be voted, the reason being that when the House is moved into supply the occas-

ional service must be being conducted, members ask questions as to individual clerks in the departments which no minister can possibly answer when he has hundreds of men in his department many of whom he has never seen.

Unimportant Talk.

There seems to be among the members some who desire to talk no matter how paltry the subject, forgetting that the public business is suffering and that hundreds of men are anxious to return home and attend to their business.

One point is very noticeable, which is that since Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Foster clashed under rule 19, the latter gentleman has changed his tactics. His utterances are couched in far different language from what they were previous to that incident. In this respect the incident was not without its usefulness.

Two Important Bills.

There are two bills yet to be finished that will consume time, it is not known at this moment whether they will be passed or not. The one is Mr. Oliver's Immigration bill, and the other is the Insurance bill. They are both long and somewhat contentious and it is not unlikely that some arrangement will be come to with regard to them.

To Meet Obligations.

Mr. Fielding has introduced a resolution that it is expedient to authorize the borrowing of \$50,000,000 to provide for maturing loans and for other purposes. This is making provision for the future, and taking care of loans that will shortly fall due, loans made by the Conservative Government years ago. The credit of Canada stands high now. The last loan floated by the Canadian Government stands at a substantial premium in the London market, and Mr. Fielding desires to have this authority so that he may take advantage of every favorable turn in the money market.

Canada's Sound Position.

Considering her vast resources the public debt of Canada is very small, about one-fifth that of the Australian commonwealth and our resources are immeasurably greater and better known than those of Australia. The holder of a Canadian Government bond has a gilt-edged security, and the small denominations issued last time made it possible for the smaller investor to secure some of them, doubtless the opportunity will be given again.

MARYSVILLE.

(For Last Week)

Seeding is the order of the day.

Miss Katie Sheehan, Westbrook, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. J. C. Meagher.

Mrs. Downey, New York, is spending a few weeks with her cousin, Miss A. White.

Miss Anna Fahey, who has been spending some time with friends in Kingston and other eastern places, returned to her home here on Monday last.

Mr. Frank McAlphine has gone to Montreal.

Miss Janie O'Neal spent Saturday evening in Deseronto.

Mr. Ed. McNeill has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Russel spent Sunday in Selby.

Misses Winnie and Eliza Portt and brother, Arnold, Mount Royal, visited Miss Maggie Campbell recently.

Miss Hilda McGurn spent Sunday with Mrs. W. D. Sullivan, 4th concession.

Mrs. Alex Anderson has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Meagher spent Saturday in Belleville.

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BROWNING'S "SORDELLO."

The Critics Had Lots of Fun With the
Famous Poem.

When Robert Browning was twenty-eight years old and after he had written "Paracelsus" and his tragedy of "Strafford," he wrote "Sordello," about which there has always been such a variety of opinion. Dante in his "Purgatory" wrote of Sordello, who was a poet of Provence.

"When 'Sordello' appeared it made a sensation. Punch said it had offered £100 to any person who would reasonably explain one single line and that after a year no one had claimed this reward. Burlesques were written on it, and in one of these it was claimed that the funniest lines were some of the exact original ones.

A story is told of witty Douglas Jerrold, who met a friend one day and asked, "Have you read 'Sordello'? Does it mean anything?"

The friend replied that it meant nothing whatever. "Thank heaven!" said Jerrold. "Then I am not mad! I read it yesterday and feared I had lost my wits. It is only Browning who has lost his."

Another story was that criminals at Newgate prison who were condemned to death were offered full pardon if they would listen to the reading of "Sordello," but in every instance they hastened with glee to the gallows. Browning once said that he blamed nobody but himself for the work and that it had many faults of expression; that he meant to lay stress on incidents in the development of a soul

THE PLAIN OF GUISNES.

Its Transformation Into the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

It was a magnificent display when Henry VIII. of England and Philip I. of France met in good fellowship on the plain of Guisnes.

The king's retinue had been selected from the noblest of the kingdom. Wolsey, with his 300 followers, headed the escort and was followed by dukes, earls, barons, bishops and knights, with their retainers. The escort numbered 4,000 horsemen, not including the queen's escort, numbering nearly 2,000 persons and 800 horses. The French king had an equally splendid retinue. King Henry and his great cavalcade were taken, on arrival at Guisnes, to the magnificent palace provided by Wolsey. There was an old palace there, and Wolsey had established himself in that and erected one for his king. The palace was the most beautiful place imaginable. It had so many glazed windows that it looked as though built of crystal, and much of the woodwork, both inside and out, was covered with gold. All the way from the gate to the door were rows of silver statues. Inside the walls of the chambers and halls were hung with magnificent tapestry embroidered in gold, and the ceilings were draped with white silk.

But Henry was not to spend all of his time in his fine palace, for tents had been erected on the plain, and in these the two kings and their suits were to lodge. The tents of the French king were pitched just outside the walls of the town of Ardres and extended almost to the tents of King Henry.

The tents in which the two queens were lodged were covered with cloth of gold, as were also the tents of the ladies in attendance upon them and of all members of the royal families. The effect was dazzling. Beautiful pavilions, hung with cloth of gold, dotted the plain; banners floated everywhere; fountains of wine spouted in the bright June sunshine; horses, decorated with fluttering ribbons, pranced about gayly. So gorgeous had the dreary plain been made that it has become known in history as the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."

HOW AUTHORS WRITE.

Pope Thought Best When In Bed—Victor Hugo Wrote Standing.

Alexander Pope, who was the literary pontiff of his time, thought best when in bed. Whenever a thought came to him he would jot it down on a scrap of paper. His servant often found bedclothes and floor covered with white bits containing aphorisms which have now become hackneyed quotations.

Victor Hugo wrote "Les Misérables" standing up, an attitude which Hawthorne also assumed when he wrote many of his romances.

One leg thrown over the arm of a chair or sitting on the arm of his secretary's chair were Napoleon's favorite positions while dictating to Bourrienne, a position which he varied now and then by patting that scribe on the head or pulling his ears.

Sir Walter Scott could while reclining on a lounge dictate to two amanuenses, who frequently had to stop writing, so funny the dictated passages seemed to them.

Balzac, in a monk's robe, frequently wrote from midnight till noon, taking drafts of strong coffee when drowsiness attacked him and thus shortening his life by many years, no doubt.

William Morris made one of his famous translations from the Greek while riding on the steam cars. Walt Whitman and Horace Traubel, original in all things, were most original in the

IT WAS NOT REFERRED.

When Lincoln's Words Were Turned Back Upon Himself.

General Robert Avery, who was wounded almost fatally at Chancellorsville and recovered just in time to lose his right leg at the hip on Lookout mountain, told an anecdote of Lincoln which shows the great president's appreciation of the fitness of things and his unflinching fund of humor.

"When I had recovered from the effects of the amputation," said General Avery, "a very dear friend of mine who had served long and faithfully as a regimental quartermaster was an applicant for a position as brigade quartermaster. He filed it with me, and after it had been properly briefed and indorsed I made it my business to put it before the president. There was a long line of people waiting to see Mr. Lincoln when I arrived at the White House; but, seeing I was a wounded man, he came over to me. 'I'll take my turn, Mr. President,' I said, and he turned to receive his visitors.

"The man ahead of me also had a request for an appointment—a letter which Governor Bramlett of Kentucky had indorsed 'Respectfully referred to President Lincoln.'

"Governor Bramlett requests that I be appointed," said the man from Kentucky. President Lincoln took the letter. 'Why,' exclaimed Mr. Lincoln, 'this doesn't show that Governor Bramlett requests anything. It says simply 'Respectfully referred.' That means he just passed it along. If you can get Governor Bramlett to request me I'll do it. 'Respectfully referred' is only a polite way of getting rid of a person.'

"He was sitting at his desk at the time, settling lower and lower down in his chair until only his head seemed to show. I presented the papers of my friend. He read them and said, 'Why, yes.' Then he wrote on a card, 'Respectfully referred to Mr. Stanton,' the secretary of war.

"This won't do, Mr. President," I said to him. 'Why not?' he asked. 'Because you have just said to that man from Kentucky that 'Respectfully referred' is a polite way of getting rid of a person.'

"The president slowly rose out of his deep seated chair until he looked seven feet tall to me, and then he began to laugh. 'You've got me,' said he, and then he wrote on a card, 'Appoint this man.'—New York World.

THE BURYING BEETLE.

Dead Mice and Birds Secreted as Food For Its Young.

People often wonder what becomes of the dead mice and dead birds, for, though birds and mice are constantly dying in large numbers, hardly one is ever to be seen. The fact is that they are buried by beetles. Buchner gives a brief account of them as follows:

"Several of them unite together to bury under the ground, as food and shelter for their young, some dead animal, such as a mouse, a toad, a mole, a bird, etc. The burial is performed because the corpse, if left above ground, would either dry up or grow rotten or be eaten by other animals. In all these cases the young would perish, whereas the dead body lying in the earth and withdrawn from the outer air lasts very well.

"The burying beetles go to work in a very well considered fashion, for they scrape away the earth lying under the body so that it sinks of itself deeper and deeper. When it is deep enough it is covered over from above. If the situation is stony, the beetles, with united forces and great efforts, drag the corpse to some place more suitable for burying. They work so



The Pursuit of Happiness and Comfort

compels everyone when suffering with headache, etc., etc., to consult a good honest competent Physician or Quack. Quacks charge as you we do not and promise to tell you if necessary to go to a specialist.

Most Expert Testing Free.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded everytime, bear in mind.

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GAS!

You know there's nothing like Gas Light to make your home or store look cheery. But do you know Gas is the cheapest of lights. It lights, warms, and ventilates. You can have a good white light of 50 candle power sufficient for most rooms at a cost of half a cent per hour.

Gas for Light, 15½c.
Per 100 Cubic Feet.

Gas for Fuel, 13c.
Per 100 Cubic Feet.

A light will consume from 2 to 3 cubic feet per hour.

A gas range from 10 to 12 cubic feet per hour.

A water heater from 10 to 12 cubic feet per hour.

Gas Log from 10 to 15 cubic feet per hour.

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Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee.

newgate prison was were offered full pardon if they would listen to the reading of "Sordello," but in every instance they hastened with glee to the gallows. Browning once said that he blamed nobody but himself for the work and that it had many faults of expression; that he meant to lay stress on incidents in the development of a soul and that little else is worth study. This estimate of his work was given twenty-five years after it was written, when he had revised it and dedicated it to a friend. He rewrote very little of it, and his followers have a belief that he considered "Sordello" his best literary work. It certainly has many beautiful lines, and in particular there is a word picture as striking as anything in our language:

That autumn eve was stilled.
A last remains of sunset dimly burned
O'er the far forests like a torch flame
turned
By the wind back upon the bearer's hand
In one long flame of crimson; as a brand
The woods beneath lay black.

—Boston Globe.

The Boss Got Ahead.

"I came mighty near resigning my job this morning," said Ardup, ordering coffee and sinkers. "I'd made up my mind that the boss and I couldn't get along any more."
"Well, why didn't you resign?" asked the man sitting on the next stool.
"He beat me to it by just one second."—Chicago Tribune.

Bad Leg For 60 Years.

Zam-Buk Works a Complete Cure.

Mrs. J. Minett, of 192, Thurbers Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island, has been cured by Zam-Buk of a bad leg, which had defied all remedies for sixty long years. She says:—"When a child of eight, I was bitten on the leg by a dog. A doctor cauterised the place, but it never healed up soundly, and I have suffered with an ulcerated leg for over sixty years. This occurred in England, and many English doctors tried in vain to heal the sore. At one time I was an in-patient at the East Suffolk Hospital for a long period and for three years I was in and out of hospitals. I was continually in pain, and the sore would not heal, but continued to discharge. Twelve months ago I came out here to my daughter, and during the voyage I had to keep my bed. The ship's doctor examined my leg, and gave me a plaster, which I had to take off again, as it made the pain so intense. When I reached my daughter's house, she sent for a medical man, who said nothing could ever do it any good, and although I tried other American doctors, they did me no good. They said my leg would never be well.

One day my youngest daughter brought home a box of Zam-Buk, and induced me to try it. With the first application I seemed to find ease, and further treatment with Zam-Buk did me so much good that I sent for a proper supply. I kept on with the Zam-Buk treatment and soon saw that the wound was getting better. The discharge was reduced, and the pain was eased. I persevered with the Zam-Buk and, to cut a long story short, it effected a cure. It is marvellous to think that, after suffering for sixty years, Zam-Buk has been able to make my leg perfectly sound."

Zam-Buk is a combination of power and purity. Purely herbal, it is superior to all known remedies for chronic sores and wounds, eczema, salt-rheum, ringworm, eruptions, varicose ulcers, cuts, burns, bruises, skin diseases. It also cures piles. All Druggists and Stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Three boxes for \$1.25.

strove to write from midnight till noon, taking drafts of strong coffee when drowsiness attacked him and then shortening his life by many years, no doubt.

William Morris made one of his famous translations from the Greek while riding on the steam cars. Walt Whitman and Horace Traubel, original in all things, were most original in the position they took while thinking. They were wont, so Mr. Traubel says, to climb upon a pile of lumber and lie down upon their backs. In that way each found out what the other's best thoughts were.—Boston Globe.

WANTED NO LAWYER.

It Was a Simple Matter to Satisfy the Accused.

"Jed Blake to the bar," ordered the judge in a rural Alabama court.

A big, hulking negro ambled up to be arraigned for murder.

"Jed," began the judge, "you are charged with the gravest crime known to the law, that of taking the life of a fellow man. One of the forms of punishment for murder is death. Have you made any arrangements for your defense in this case, Jed?"

"No, suh, jedge. I ain' done nuthin'."

"Have you a lawyer, Jed?"

"No, suh, jedge. I ain' got no lawyer. I ain' got nuthin', jedge."

"Well, Jed," said the judge, showing a little impatience, "have you talked to anybody about this case?"

"I talked to de sheriff some dat night when he come after me, jedge, but you knows dat didn't do no good."

"For your information, Jed, I will state that it is within the province of this court to appoint counsel to any defendant who has none. I am now ready to appoint you a lawyer. Do you want one?"

"No, jedge. I don't want nuthin'," replied Jed rather dolefully.

"See here," snapped the judge, "I won't have any more of this foolishness. You say you don't want any lawyer. Well, then, what do you intend to do about this case?"

"Well, I tells you, jedge, I ain' 'tendin' to do nuthin'. Ef it's jes' de same to you, jedge, as far as I's concerned I's willin' to let do whole matter drop right here."—Everybody's.

Woman and the Jewish Talmud.

The Jewish Talmud has these sentences about women: "A good wife is heaven's noblest gift. A housewife never allows herself to be disturbed from her work. Even while conversing she is busily spinning. An old, experienced woman in a household is an ornament to it like a pearl. He who lives in an unmarried state knows no joys, none of the blessings of home, and is without support. The man who stands at the deathbed of his wife feels like those who saw the temple of Jerusalem reduced to ashes, for the wife is the temple in which each man finds repose and quiet, where he rests after the labors of the day and where he can give expression to his feelings. Joyful and mournful. God has given to woman more ability of judging correctly than man."

A New Version of It.

Robert, the small son of Mr. Brant, has lately acquired a stepmother. Hoping to win his affection, this new parent has been very lenient with him, while his father, feeling his responsibility, has been unusually strict. The boys of the neighborhood, who had taken pains to warn Robert of the terrible character of stepmothers in general, recently waited on him in a body, and the following conversation was overheard:

"How do you like your stepmother, Bob?"

"Like her! Why, fellers, I just love her. All I wish is I had a stepfather too."—Woman's Home Companion.

very well considered fashion, for they scrape away the earth lying under the body so that it sinks of itself deeper and deeper. When it is deep enough it is covered over from above. If the situation is stony, the beetles, with united forces and great efforts, drag the corpse to some place more suitable for burying. They work so diligently that a mouse, for instance, is buried within three hours. But they often work on for days, so as to bury the body as deeply as possible. From large carcasses, such as those of horses, sheep, etc., they only bury pieces as large as they can manage."

There can be no doubt of the intelligence of these strange insects, as a gentleman discovered in a rather curious way. He desired to dry a dead toad, and for that purpose he fastened it upon the top of an upright stick. The burying beetles, however, were soon attracted by the smell, and, finding that they could not reach the toad, they undermined the stick, causing it to fall with the toad, which was then duly buried.—Our Animal Friends.

To Multiply by Division.

Everybody knows that learning the tens in the multiplication table is as easy as "pie" and that the fives are not much harder; but, slight as is the mental effort required in multiplying any number by five, it may be lessened still more by discarding the multiplier entirely and substituting a divisor instead. This may sound paradoxical, but by experimenting you will find that dividing by two will bring the same result as multiplying by five, provided you add a cipher to the quotient if the dividend be an even number or five if it be odd. For instance, if you multiply 2,734 by five the product is 13,670. What is still easier, divide 2,734 by two, which is done almost instantaneously; then tack on your 0 and you have 13,670.

How He Manages Her.

"How is it that your wife is so tractable?"

"Why, I told her when we were married that she could do just exactly as she pleased, and of course she finds no pleasure in doing it."—Chicago Post.

The Fighting Eel.

Bacon—Which do you think is the gamiest fish? Egbert—Well, the black bass is the gamiest to catch, but the eel is the gamiest when it comes to getting it off the hook.—Yonkers Statesman.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

POSITIVELY FREE!

Trial Package Postpaid, "Hennequin's Infant Tablets."

Any Address. Send Post Card. Write your Address plainly.

Hennequin's Infant Tablets

Save Babies' Lives. For Babies and Small Children. (Made in France.)

Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets saved our little girl's life. Three doctors said she could not live. The Tablets cured her.—Mrs. E. R. McBride, Napanee, Ont.

My baby was so weak from sickness that he could hardly walk. We thought he would die. We could find nothing to help him. I was given a sample package of three Hennequin Tablets; we used them; I saw a change at once. We secured the Tablets and our baby improved every day, and is now a bright, fat, good natured boy; you could not believe he was the same child. They certainly cured my baby and saved his life. I believe them to be the best medicine ever sold for babies. Mothers if your babies are not well take my advice and try these Tablets.—Mrs. JAMES TRINELL, Barrydale, Ont.

We have hundreds of such letters. If the Tablets were not what you need we would not offer to give them away and prove them. If your baby is not well send for trial package. Hennequin Tablets have the letter "H" stamped upon them—this is your guarantee. All dealers, 25c per package, or 5 for \$1.00 sent postpaid to any address.

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DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.



Money in Economy

Classified Want Ads. are an economical and effective method of reaching the buying public. Their small cost is no expense, but an investment which will return large dividends.

Phosphonal—The Electric Restorer for Lost Manhood.

Restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonal will make you a new man. Price \$3.00 a box, or two for \$5.00. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.



A GRAND KIDNEY MEDICINE

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Him When Everything Else Failed.

Iverson, Que., March 17th, 1908.
I wish to place on record, for the sake of others who may be suffering in the same way that I suffered, that no medicine I ever took did me so much real good as "Fruit-a-tives" did. I suffered for many years with Kidney Trouble, with bad pain in the back.

I took every known kidney remedy and kidney pill, but nothing gave me any relief, and I was getting discouraged.

I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives" and did so—and this medicine cured me when everything else failed.



I used altogether fifteen boxes of "Fruit-a-tives," and from the outset they gave me relief and I am now practically well again; no pain, no distress, and all symptoms of kidney disease have entirely left me. I am very thankful to be once more well, and I truly make this statement for the sake of others who may suffer as I did. To them, I say try "Fruit-a-tives," as they are a grand kidney medicine.

CLARENCE J. PLACEY.
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Letting Him Down Easy.

A young man of very limited means after the marriage ceremony presented to the minister 27 cents, all spread out on the palm of his right hand. "This is all I've got, parson," he said. Seeing a disappointed look in the minister's face, he added, "If we have any children we will send them to your Sunday school."—Success Magazine.

Artificiality Natural.

"Don't you men really know that women are very largely artificial?"

"Why, yes."

"And what do you think of it?"

"That it's natural, of course."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Result of Rashness.

"Out of a job, are you?" asked the first girl. "Boss catch you flirting?"
"No; I caught the boss. Say, what sort of a wedding dress do you think is real swell?"—Philadelphia Ledger

Smart Boy.

Mamma—Edgar, didn't I tell you not to take any more preserves from the jar? Small Edgar—Yes, ma'am. Mamma—Then, if you wanted some, why didn't you ask me for them? Small Edgar—'Cause I wanted some.—

A MINISTER'S STORY.

It Didn't Have the Intended Effect Upon the Congregation.

It is said that a New England minister once told the following story just before the collection was taken up:

"I have heard of a man, prosperous and well to do, who went to church one Sunday and put a cent—just a plain copper cent—in the collection box.

"On the way home he was overtaken by a sudden heavy shower and, having no umbrella, crawled into a hollow log by the roadside to keep himself dry until the downpour was over.

"Soon the log began to swell, and the wetter it got the more it swelled until the sides finally closed in on the prosperous citizen and held him in a grip like a vise.

"The rain ceased, but the unfortunate man was unable to move hand or foot. He shouted for help, but no one heard him. He was about to give up in despair when he suddenly thought of the cent he had dropped into the collection box that day, and it made him feel so mean and small that he crawled right out of the log without any further trouble.

"Now, if you expect to get caught in a shower and be obliged to take refuge in a hollow log on the way home, by all means put a cent in the contribution basket! If you don't anticipate a crisis of that sort—well, you will know what to do when the basket is passed."

The minister expected a shower of silver and bills to follow this story, but unfortunately just as the collection began a black cloud passed overhead, it suddenly began to sprinkle, and the pennies fairly rained into the contribution basket. Only one quarter, a solitary dime and a lone nickel were found among the coppers, and they got in before the shower began.

The congregation, it seems, had all left their umbrellas at home, and they were not taking any chances.—New York Times.

Get the Number.

Police Captain—You say that an automobile containing several persons sped along the street and struck down an old man? New Officer—Yes, sor. Police Captain—And that after basing this auto for several blocks you finally succeeded in getting the number? New Officer—Yes, sor. Police Captain—Good! What was the number? New Officer—There wor just foive persons—in th' car, sor!—Circle Magazine.

Positive Reasons.

The Minister—Mackintosh, why don't you come to church now? Mackintosh—'For three reasons, sir. Firstly, I dinna like yer theology; secondly, I dinna like yer singin', and, thirdly, it was in your kirk I first met my wife.—Dundee Advertiser.

Essentials of Oratory.

"I have my speech nearly completed."

"I suppose you have marshaled your arguments in serried ranks?"

"No; I haven't taken up that part of it. But I have selected my anecdotes."—Washington Star.

The Sister States.

Probably the sister states are: Miss Ourl, the Misses Sippi, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Callie Forula Allie Bama, Louisa Anna, Della Ware and Minnie Gota.—Letts Iowa Record.

PE-RU-NA AS A

Mrs. Paul Casavant Writes From 219 Monroe Street, Topeka, Kansas, Concerning Peruna. Read Her Letter Below:



MRS. PAUL CASAVANT.

Mrs. Paul Casavant, 219 Monroe street, Topeka, Kansas, writes:

"I have found Peruna very effective in restoring my health and strength after I had been worn out and run down for a long time. I began to use it about six months ago when I was unable to leave my bed. My nervous system was shattered and I was daily losing flesh and strength. This condition was completely altered after a few bottles of Peruna had been used and I kept on using it until I was finally restored to perfect health and had gained about fifteen pounds.

"I feel so grateful for what your medicine has done for me that I am pleased to give it my hearty endorsement and shall always be glad to speak a good word for it."

Tones up the System.

Mrs. William McRoberts, Waverly, Minn., writes:

"I am perfectly well of the catarrh. I took Peruna and Manalin. I recommend your medicine to every one and cannot praise it enough. It is a fine medicine to take any season of the year. Taken in the spring it tones up the system and acts as a gentle stimulant."

A Good Tonic.

Mr. Joe Leonard, Flat 3, 232 Allen St., Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

"I have good reason to endorse Peruna as I have found it a good tonic, stimulating the system and sustaining it under great pressure, imparting unusual endurance and enabling me to work much longer and harder than the system could possibly do were it not for the great powers with which it endowed me. It gives one nerves of iron."

Splendid for La Grippe.

Mr. Frank H. Fielder, 213 Pleasant Ave., Montgomery, Ala., formerly principal of Haynesville High School, writes:

"I can truthfully say that Peruna is a splendid remedy for la grippe, and a good tonic for building up the system."

Pain

Mrs. Joseph taking and suffered. "I w him w

A TINY BIT OF GROUND.

What May Be Done With a Plot Twenty by Fifty Feet.

A space 20 by 50 feet may under intensive culture be made to yield fresh vegetables for a small family through half the year. With 40 by 50 feet or 50 by 100 there can be a garden spelling riotous plenty.

Have the spading done as early as possible, use thoroughly rotted manure and supplement it with some good commercial fertilizer, either broadcasted and raked in or put in hills or drills.

It is a waste of soil strength and

VALUE TO ONTARIO OF ITS SMALLER LAKES AND STREAMS (Belleville, Ontario)

Whatever others may think about the value of the thousands of lakes and streams in this Province, to the north and west of us, the Railway companies, at all events, recognize the fact that as summer resorts they constitute great attraction for tourists from the United States and elsewhere especially on account of the game fish abounding in them, and they are fully alive to the importance of a more thorough enforcement of the regulations respecting these fish in order to prevent the waters from being depleted when their chief attraction would

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Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.			
Easterly Standard Time.		Taking effect Oct 19th, 1906.	
No. 30		No. 30	
Huron and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.		Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Huron.	
Stations.	Miles No.12 No.40 No.4 No.6	Stations.	Miles No.1 No.41 No.3 No.5

Edgar—Cause I wanted some. —
Isa Anna, Della Ware and Minnie
Sota.—Letts Iowa Record.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

No. 30 Taking effect Oct 19th, 1906.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.				
Stations.	Miles.	No.12	No.40	No.6	Stations.	Miles.	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lee	Bannockburn	0	...	1 40	Lee	Deseronto	7 00	...	...
...

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.				
Stations.	Miles.	No.2	No.4	No.5	Stations.	Miles.	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lee	Kingston	0	...	1 10	Lee	Deseronto	7 00	...	...
...

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.			
TRAINS	STEAMERS	TRAINS	STEAMERS	TRAINS	STEAMERS	TRAINS	STEAMERS
Leave Napanee	Leave Deseronto	Leave Picton	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Leave Picton	Leave Napanee	Arrive Picton
7 10 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 50 a.m.	9 50 a.m.	9 50 a.m.	10 10 a.m.	10 10 a.m.
...

WALTER RATHBUN President. H. B. SHERWOOD Superintendent. MILES McKEOWN, Despatcher.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that pimples, blotches and ulcers heal up; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and indecisiveness disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and mental systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. The various organs become natural and manly. You feel yourself a man and know that nature cannot be a failure. We invite all the afflicted to consult us confidentially and receive free of charge. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard-earned dollars.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

THREATENED WITH PARALYSIS.

Peter E. Summers, of Kalamazoo, Mich., relates his experience:

"I was troubled with Nervous Debility for many years. I lay it to indigestion and excesses in early youth. I became very despondent and didn't care whether I worked or not. I imagined everybody who looked at me guessed my secret. One day my back ached, had pains in the back of my head, hands and feet were cold, tired in the morning, poor appetite, meagre, memory poor, etc. Numbness in the fingers set in and the doctor told me he feared paralysis. I took all kinds of medicines and tried many first-class physicians, were an electric belt for three months, went to St. Clements for three months, but received little benefit. While at St. Clements I was induced to consult Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy, though I had lost all faith in doctors. Like a drowning man I commenced the New Method Treatment and it saved my life. The improvement was like magic. I could feel the vigor going through the nerves. I was cured mentally and physically. I have sent them many patients and will continue to do so."

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

We treat and cure VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD AND URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES and all Diseases peculiar to Men.

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave., and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

half the year. With 40 by 50 feet, or 50 by 100 there can be a garden spelling riotous plenty.

Have the spading done as early as possible, use thoroughly rotted manure and supplement it with some good commercial fertilizer, either broadcasted and raked in or put in hills or drills.

It is a waste of seed, strength and time to plant a garden in poor soil. The seed will come up, the spindling plants will be harder to work than if they were luxuriant, and the resultant crop will be mostly conspicuous by its absence. So, if it be impossible to do more, make small rich beds, four feet wide and as long as the manure holds out, and sow them crosswise with such things as radishes, lettuce, cress, parsley, beets and onions. Make the rows a foot to eighteen inches apart or sow the radishes broadcast. Lettuce also yields more for broadcast sowing. Pull out the thickest as soon as edible and leave the rest to grow. Radish tops make excellent greens, something better flavored than mustard. By sowing thickly you can have dishes of greens.

Say the garden is 40 by 50 feet, this is something what the planting of it should be: Dwarf early peas, medium early and late peas, beets, early and later; beans in succession, including bush limas; carrots, radishes, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers. Do not adventure upon corn unless it be sweet corn planted on the pea space as a second crop, to come in just before frost. Make an asparagus bed all across one end of the plot, setting two-year-old roots and fertilizing the bed heavily in early summer just after cutting ceases.

Peas are so hardy they may be planted before snow is past, provided, of course, the ground is right when they go in. Make it fine and light, cover the seed at least three inches deep, then tramp the earth over them, setting the feet so one track touches the other. A quart of seed will sow a hundred feet of drill the proper thickness. An ounce of beet seed will sow the same row length.—Circle Magazine.

Separate and Together.

First Seaman—I say, Bill, wot's this card?

Second Seaman—That's the saloon passengers' menu, of course.

"But wot does it mean?"

"Oh, it's a list of all the things they have for dinner—soup and fish and vegetables and meat. That's the difference between the saloon and the fore-castle; they get them all separately and call it a menu. In the fore-castle we get them altogether and call it Irish stew."—London Answers.

True Tale.

"My daughter gave us an awful scare the other day," said a caller last night. "She went away for a visit in New York. And she sent a telegram from Buffalo, her first stop. My wife was afraid to open it. We had visions of train wrecks, sudden illness and all sorts of things. And what do you think the message said? This: 'I forgot to tell you—don't eat up all the strawberry jam while I'm gone.'"—Cleveland Leader.

As it Happens.

Bobbie—Papa, when a foreign count gets engaged to an American girl, is she his fiancée? Robert—That is a matter of opinion, son. Usually she is his fiancier.—New York Press.

Society is a troop of thinkers, and the best heads among them take the best places.—Emerson.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

WORTH MOUNTAINS OF GOLD

During Change of Life, says Mrs. Chas. Barclay

Graniteville, Vt. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter."—MRS. CHAS. BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures of female ills as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been curing female complaints such as inflammation, ulceration, local weaknesses, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration, and it is unequalled for carrying women safely through the period of change of life. It costs but little to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and, as Mrs. Barclay says, it is "worth mountains of gold" to suffering women.

A TONIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

In Spring and Early Summer a Tonic is Needed.

Mrs. Emily Kellogg, 5649 S. Lawrence St., South Tacoma, Wash., Gives Her Experience With Peruna. Read Her Letter Below:

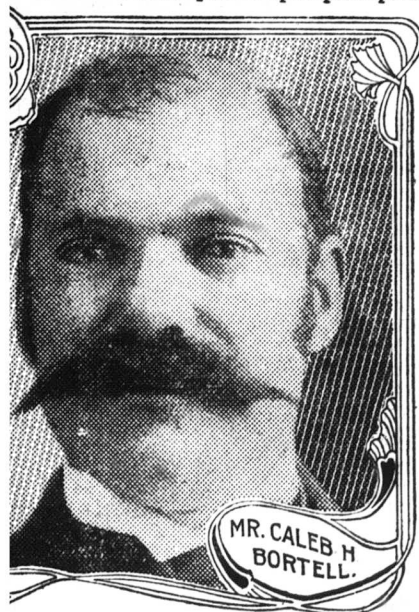
The source of good blood is fresh air and well-digested food. If anything interferes with digestion the blood becomes impure.

A catarrhal condition of the stomach prevents perfect digestion. Such a condition allows the food to ferment and decompose in various ways, instead of digesting. The blood is thus contaminated with various materials that do not belong in the blood.

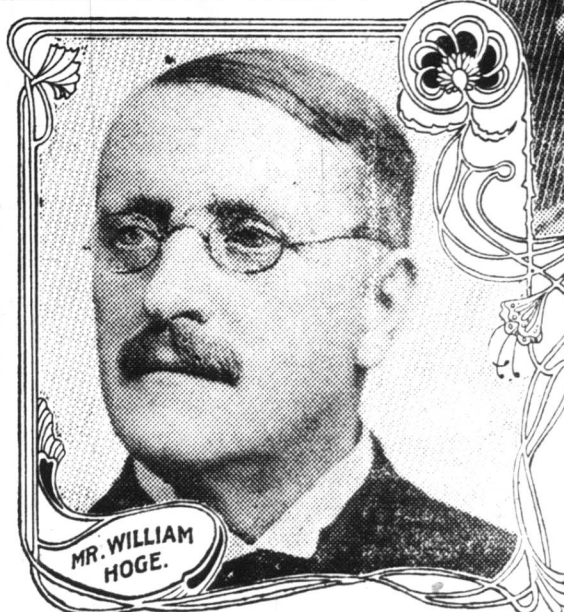
This gives rise to spring fever, eruptions on the skin, general lassitude and constipation.

Peruna corrects all these difficulties by striking at the source of them. By eradicating the catarrhal condition of the stomach Peruna at once restores digestion, the blood is thereby purified, and the whole machinery of the body is put in working order.

Peruna has probably made a more remarkable record in cases of catarrh of the stomach than any other medicine. These cases are very frequent, and we have a host of testimonials in which Peruna has received lavish praise for prompt and permanent relief in cases of catarrh of the stomach.



MR. CALEB H. BORTELL.



MR. WILLIAM HOGE.



MRS. EMILY KELLOGG

Mrs. Emily Kellogg, 5649 S. Lawrence St., S. Tacoma, Wash., member of Ladies of the Maccabees, writes:

"Three months ago I had an attack of biliousness which threatened to undermine my health and strength. Luckily for me, I tried Peruna at the suggestion of my friends before it was too late. I found in a few days' time that I did not have the usual sick headache, neither did food nauseate me any longer. In two weeks' time Peruna had completely rid my system of the poison and bile, and I was in a much better condition. My skin assumed its normal color, I had a splendid appetite and I was in every way improved in health. I used Peruna for a month longer and it wrought a wonderful change in my entire system."

Lice Officer, 212 North Paca street, Baltimore,

troubled with catarrh of the head, throat and stomach, and vomit before and after eating. I tried your Peruna, and I am glad to say that it has

been working, and am not bothered at all with

in recommending Peruna to all sufferers with catarrh of the head, throat and stomach, for none but I have can appreciate a great cure as I have

Pain in Chest.

Pleasantly printed School, Mrs. A. W. Gustin, 5209 Lake Ave., St. Joseph, Mo., writes: "When I began taking Peruna I had quite a severe pain and ache in the left of my chest. I suffered a great deal with it."

"I wrote to Dr. Hartman and asked him what I should do. He advised my

Mr. William Hoge, President Commercial Travelers Association, 280 Broadway, New York, N. Y., writes:

"I endorse Peruna as the most effectual remedy for catarrh I have been able to find in my travels in this country or Europe. I can truly say that I have spent thousands of dollars in this country alone trying to find a cure, and it was not until I was induced to give Peruna a trial that I obtained anything like permanent relief. As a tonic it is simply great. It ought to be in the grip of every commercial traveler on the road. It cured my wife as well as myself. We have not had the slightest symptom of catarrh for a long time."

In a later letter Mr. Hoge says:—"I have used Peruna for many years, never without a bottle in my grip. I am the youngest feeling and youngest looking man of my age in New York, which I think is entirely due to Peruna."

taking Peruna, which I did. I took three bottles, and I can say I am cured. "Thanks for kind advice and Peruna."

Hay Fever and Catarrh.

Miss Mayme E. Smith, 444 East Mound St., Columbus, Ohio, writes:

"I have used Peruna for catarrh and hay fever. The results being remark-

able, I can highly recommend it to all who are suffering with the above diseases. I am happy to be able to say it has helped me wonderfully."

Eyes Red and Watery.

Mr. William S. Hearn, 1063 Segal St., Camden, N. J., writes:

"For about two years I was troubled

with my eyes being red and watery, and my general health was very poor.

"Finally a friend advised me to try Peruna. I had tried almost everything else, so I purchased a bottle of Peruna and commenced to take it at once, and before I had finished the first bottle I found I was improving."

"I wrote you for special advice concerning my eyes, which I received. I continued to take the Peruna until I had used six bottles."

"Now my eyes are absolutely well, and I feel like a new man in every way."

"I honestly advise any one similarly afflicted to try Peruna."

Better than for Years.

Mrs. Mahala Reid, Corbyville, Ont., Canada, writes that she had constipation, rheumatism and kidney trouble. She took Peruna and Manalin, and is now completely recovered, better than she has been for years.

FITS REAMS

k about of lakes, to the Railway guize the key con-tourists elsewhere same fish are fully a more regula-order to depleted 1 would

as much as for one dollar thus gained by the railway companies by increased passenger traffic there will be at least twenty five to fifty dollars gained to the country through tourists from abroad seeking health and recreation on these lakes and streams and there spending money in hotels and shops and for guides, licenses boats, outfits, etc? But if the waters are allowed to be depleted of their chief attraction, as is now being done, all this representing many millions yearly, will be soon lost to the country for ever.

In the northern part of the County of Hastings and adjoining counties there are unnumbered lakes of from one to fifty square miles in extent all

It is not denied that the stock of the railway is stated as \$500,000 when it should have been \$50,000. We are told that this was merely a typographical error. But anyone who reads the report will see that the explanation is quite at variance with the context. The report goes on to say that the promoters were preparing enormous profits for themselves. Such language is hardly in keeping with a sum of \$50,000, and be it error or misapprehension it is only one of many indications of the haste, carelessness, and animus with which this document was issued.

But the most remarkable commentary on the report is that it was never adopted by the New Brunswick Legislature: In the body where the char-

and commanding place in the commerce and industry of the world. By a peaceful revolution, or rather evolution, political power passed from the Sovereign to the people, but an even greater power, the social sceptre, was held more firmly than ever in her hand. The social influence and prestige which might, if added to the power of political authority, become dangerous in the hands of a First Minister, were jealously preserved by the Queen during her long reign. And that social sway has done more to shape the lives, form the sentiments, and sustain the ideals of the British Empire than the statutes of legislators or the thoughts of constructive statesmen.

As an ideal wife and mother Queen

SYMINGTON'S

Seeds are as good and cheap as any in Canada. We will buy, trade, or sell.

Pay Highest Price for Raw Furs, and do our utmost to satisfy you at the

SEED STORE,

South Side Dundas St.,

THOS. SYMINGTON.

outfits, etc? But if the waters are allowed to be depleted of their chief attraction, as is now being done, all this representing many millions yearly, will be soon lost to the country for ever.

In the northern part of the County of Hastings and adjoining counties there are unnumbered lakes of from one to fifty square miles in extent all formerly abounding in game fish, such as grey trout, black bass brook trout, etc. The law-abiding residents there are most anxious to have effectual steps taken by the proper authorities to prevent the wanton destruction being perpetrated by poachers and fish hogs, for they are coming to see what value these waters may be to them in the future. They are looking to the local overseers to have the laws enforced, but not more than one in ten of these will lift his finger to perform the duties for which ostensibly they have been appointed. This is a condition of affairs which certainly ought to be rectified.

The Government at Ottawa is appointing a commission to look after conserving the natural resources pertaining to the Dominion, but this valuable resource is entirely under the control of the Province of Ontario, which ought to redouble the efforts which it is making to enforce the game and fishing laws.

THAT PRECIOUS REPORT.

Not half a dozen people have perused the evidence elicited at the enquiry into the affairs of the New Brunswick Central Railway. All that the newspaper writers know about the case is contained in the report of the Commission, and in the speeches delivered in Parliament by Dr. Pugsley and Mr. O. S. Crockett. It need not be pointed out how important it is under these circumstances that the report should be such a document as would be invulnerable to criticism.

It lay with Premier Hazel to give the public such a document. No one knew better than he that it was of the supremest importance that the personnel of the commission should be such as would raise it above the accusation of partisanship. What did he do? He appointed a Commission solidly Conservative, with Mr. H. A. Powell, one of the most uncompromising Tory politicians in New Brunswick, as its counsel. Will a fair-minded Conservative say that this was the way to secure acceptance for a report sure to become the football of contending factions? If the Chairman of the Commission had been a Judge long and completely removed from politics its report would have compelled respect. Engendered as it was, the proceedings of the Commission were vitiated from the very beginning.

Its conduct and its report are thoroughly in keeping with what might have been expected. Would a self-respecting Commission have issued an interim report before it had half concluded its investigation, so as to furnish Tory ammunition in the Dominion elections? The interim report stated that the funds unaccounted for were \$160,000. In the final report they were stated at \$134,000. Are we not justified in regarding the one report as apocryphal as the other?

As to the final report it is not necessary to repeat the whole of Dr. Pugsley's trenchant criticism. It is only necessary to cite two assertions that do not admit of denial. Neither Mr. Crockett nor anyone else has met Dr. Pugsley's demonstration that a sum of between \$50,000 and \$60,000 of interest is not included in the calculations of the Commissioners. What must be thought the spirit of a report which leaves such a sum out of account when the whole matter at issue is an accounting as between receipts and expenditures?

fits for themselves. Such language is hardly in keeping with a sum of \$50,000, and be it error or misapprehension it is only one of many indications of the haste, carelessness, and animus with which this document was issued.

But the most remarkable commentary on the report is that it was never adopted by the New Brunswick Legislature: In the body where the character of the Commission and all the circumstances of the building of the railway were best known no one had the courage to get up and move its adoption. That would have precipitated a debate, and something would then have been heard of this equivocal document. A man's political foes might condemn him under such circumstances, but for his friends to abandon him on such evidence would be nothing short of pusillanimity.

IN HONORED MEMORY.

Victoria Day is endeared to the memory of a generation grown old during her long and fortunate reign. Children who celebrated the day in care-free ways grew to maturity, and lived again the joys of that happy time in promoting the sports of their children. And many who had welcomed the day in noisy mirth saw their children's children revelling in the same endless sources of delight in honor of the Queen still on her throne. Her endeared personality and the day celebrated in her honor became woven into the thought and sentiment of the people throughout the world-circling Empire, and the permanent legal establishment of Victoria Day reflected and gave form to a settlement no statutory provision could strengthen. That long reign was marked by the progress of mechanical invention, the maturing of political sentiment, and the birth of a world opinion through the closer relationship of nations. We cannot comprehend the thought of a time when the transmission of news from nation to nation was a matter of weeks and months. The consciousness of knowledge is abroad. But we can essay the long and laborious task of ridding ourselves of the sentiments which grew up under conditions now abandoned.

Victoria's reign witnessed the freeing of British commerce from the obstructions of protection and the advancement of the nation to a supreme

MADE-AT-HOME

RHEUMATIC TREATMENT

Some Simple Precautions Which Will Prevent a Recurrence of Attacks.

A prominent citizen, who had for years suffered from rheumatism and rheumatic gout, has been giving his friends the benefit of his experience, and incidentally a copy of the prescription which was of material assistance in effecting a cure.

In the first place, he found that every time he partook freely of acid fruits his old trouble returned; and, secondly, he learned that it was absolutely essential to keep the kidneys active. To do this it was necessary to drink plenty of water. Occasionally he would dissolve a lithia tablet in the water to assist its action on the kidneys.

The treatment is as follows: Procure from your druggist:

Fluid Extract Cascara.....	1/2 oz.
Syrup Rhuibar.....	1 oz.
Carbana Compound.....	1 oz.
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla.....	5 oz.

Take one teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

This is valuable information. This can be mixed at home. Save the prescription.

political authority, become dangerous in the hands of a First Minister, were jealously preserved by the Queen during her long reign. And that social sway has done more to shape the lives, form the sentiments, and sustain the ideals of the British Empire than the statutes of legislators or the thoughts of constructive statesmen.

As an ideal wife and mother Queen Victoria reigned in the homes of the British people, and the home is a seat of authority superior to Parliament. The relegation of the details of government to the representatives of the people was a natural and inevitable change of her time. But the deeper influence forming the moral impulses in which authority takes root was in her worthy hands. The secret of her power was her fidelity to the highest ideals of the people. The white light that beat upon her throne revealed no departure from the loftiest impulses, and no compromise with dereliction among the nation's exemplars. That is why, through the remarkable awakening and growth of democracy, her hold upon the affections of the people grew stronger from year to year. In the splendid response of the people to a reign so worthy there is a greater assurance of safety and stability than in all the perfection of modern implements of destruction.

RAILROAD COMPETITION IN CANADA WEST.

Winnipeg, Man., May 25th.—With four transcontinentals, and a number of smaller railroads, rushing construction in Western Canada, the situation today is extremely interesting.

James J. Hill is one of the aggressors and it appears as tho he will have control of the general traffic, from some of the best districts, before the end of 1910 for he is engaged in building a trunk line from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast. Under the name of Great Northern his operations are practically nil but there are at least a dozen subsidiary companies actively building short lines which, when connected up, will form a formidable rival to existing lines for seven or eight of them give direct connection between the main line in Canada and the main line south of the "line", making outlets for Canadian wheat which, of course, will be taken direct to Minneapolis mills, depriving Eastern Canada of one of its chief sources of income from the West.

The Canadian Pacific is by no means idle and in addition to improving its roadbed and building cut-offs to shorten lines, will build a number of important branches during the summer, realising it must work hard this year to retain its business.

The Canadian Northern will build 600 miles this summer between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains, in addition to improving its lines now in operation, the intention of this company is to connect up its various lines to make a trunk system from coast to coast and with the exception of west of the Rocky Mountains but little work has to be done to accomplish this end.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is another of the transcontinentals which is losing no time and already work is being rushed as fast as the latest machinery and human ingenuity will allow. Less than 300 miles of the main line remain to be put under contract so the company is now giving attention to its branches.

A number of divisional points will have branch lines in the immediate future and E. J. Chamberlain, Vice President of the company, promises to have two of the branches from Melville, Sask. in operation this year and it is probable work will be started on the third before the snow falls.

SEED STORE,

South Side Dundas St.,

THOS. SYMINGTON.

P. S.—All Seed Accounts due on March 1st, 1909 is subject to be placed for collection without further notice. T. S.

TEST OF 24 YEARS

PETERBORO BUSINESS COLLEGE has been tested in the crucible of experience with the fire of public opinion, and has not been found wanting. The largest and most popular Business School in Eastern Ontario. Individual instruction. No vacations. Mail course. Enter any day. Write for particulars. STOTTON & McKONE, Principals. 12

D. McCLEW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, Books Audited, Accounts Collected. MONEY TO LOAN.

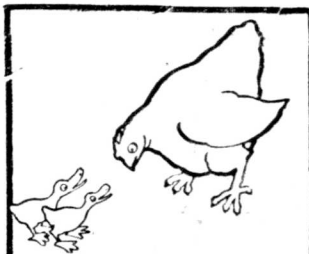
LIFE INSURANCE. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York. Assets \$10,000,000.

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS. FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY, of New York. Insures against ANY accident or ANY illness.

Agency for the Best Fire Companies, including: LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. Cash Assets \$4,000,000.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE CO. The oldest Scottish Fire Office. MERCANTILE FIRE COMPANY. Capital and Assets \$21,700,000.

FIDELITY BONDING: Employers, Liability, Boiler and Fly Wheel, Burglary, Plate Glass, Marine Insurance, etc. CALL OR WRITE. OFFICE, Grange Block, John Street, Nanaimo, P. O. Box 194.



ADOPT THEM

Adopt the use of Classified Want Ads. They have proved money makers for others. They are appreciated by the buyer, as they enable him to quickly locate the place where he can find his requirements. Will he find your business represented?

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Belleville Portland Cement, the strongest and even color, guaranteed to be equal, if not better, than cement offered, at lowest price ever sold. BOYLE & SON.

TOO MANY WOMEN SUFFER IN SILENCE

When the Blood is Weak or Out of
Order Disease is Inevitable.

Many women go through life suffering in silence—weak, ailing and unhappy. The languor and bloodlessness of girls and young women, with headaches, dizziness and fainting spells; the nervous ailments, back pains and failure of strength of wives and mothers; the trials that come to all women at the turn of life, are caused usually by impoverished, watery blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have helped more women to the joy of good health and robust strength than any other medicine in the world. These Pills actually make new, rich, red blood, which reaches every part of the body, feeds the starved nerves, strengthens every organ, and makes weak girls and women bright and well. Mrs. A. Eagles, Dundas, Ont., says:—"I am writing this letter out of gratitude to let you know the great benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been to me. From the time I was a girl I suffered from weakness and fainting spells—was always doctoring, but it did not help me. As I grew older I seemed to grow worse. My blood seemed literally turned to water. Sometimes I would faint as often as twice a day. I suffered from indigestion. I could not walk upstairs without stopping to rest on the way, and my heart would palpitate so violently as to produce a smothering sensation. I grew so weak that people thought I was in consumption. I was in this dreadful condition when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention and I began taking them. The first sign of benefit I noticed was an improvement in my appetite. Then I began to grow stronger, the color began to return to my face; the fainting spells disappeared and gradually I was brought to a condition of more perfect health than I had ever enjoyed before. This is what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and that they have been of lasting benefit is proved by the fact that it is several years since they restored my health, and I have remained strong and well ever since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a cure for all troubles due to impure or watery blood, such as anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia, headaches and backaches, indigestion, St. Vitus' dance, paralysis, etc. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TRADES FOR SOLDIERS.

At Woolwich, England, very practical measures have been adopted, at the instance of the War Office, to enable soldiers, young and old, to acquire, or increase, their knowledge of a trade which will help them to a living on leaving the colors. The extensive ordnance college workshops are now being used for the instruction of soldiers in various trades. Extensions are being made, new and up-to-date machinery added and already a large number of soldiers of all ages are at work.

A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.

Every mother is naturally anxious for information that will en-

THE MYSTERIOUS KEY

OR, PLANNING FOR THE
FUTURE.

CHAPTER II.—(Continued).

"Ah! then there was a wedding-ring!" interposed Gerald, glancing up from his reading.

He arose and went to the table, where he eagerly looked within the envelope from which he had taken the papers.

Yes, in one corner there was a small, but heavy, band of gold, and upon the inside he found engraved the initials, "A. B. to M. H.," together with a date which corresponded with that upon the certificate—April 10, 18—.

"Surely, everything indicates a bona-fide marriage, and I cannot understand why my mother was deserted in such an apparently heartless manner," he muttered, his face gloomy and overcast; "everything, up to the moment when her husband left her, seemed straightforward and sincere, and it was not like him to basely desert any one like that—least of all a wife whom it cannot be doubted he loved. It is the greatest mystery in the world!"

"It certainly seems so," said Lady Bromley, wiping her eyes, for she had been quietly weeping over the sad story of the poor, wronged young wife.

"And now," continued Gerald, again returning to the manuscript, "I have nearly come to the end of my sorrowful tale. I laid Marian away beside her father and mother, in the old family plot, in Ashton, Rhode Island; but I put no stone at her grave—I could ill afford it, for one reason, and I would not record her name there as Miriam Harris. Yet I shall conceal this revelation among other relics in the old mahogany cricket which I have charged you always to keep. I have recorded here that I pledged myself that I would never reveal the secret of your birth; but I made a mental reservation that when you were twenty-one I would confide it to you, with the proofs of your parentage, and you could then act as you thought best about revealing your identity to Adam Brewster, or his family, should any of them be living and known to you at that time. Once, when you were about a year old, I went to New York, and made inquiries about the Brewster family. They were not in the city, and I have never heard anything about them since. Two months ago I brought you here to New York with me, so that you might have the advantage of good schools. I am going to do the very best I can for you, my boy, so that if the time ever comes for you to appear as a Brewster, you will be a credit to your name. Some time I am going to make further inquiries regarding the family."

The letter stopped abruptly here, but was resumed upon another sheet, under a later date:

"I have just come from a visit to Ashton, Rhode Island, where I went to look after the family lot in the cemetery. Sometimes I think I have a trouble which may take me off suddenly, and I wanted to be sure the place was in good

we get through with him," he grimly remarked, with an anticipative chuckle, while talking over the modus operandi which he intended to pursue.

"You appear to be very hopeful of the issue," Gerald smilingly observed.

"I only wish I could feel half as sure of winning my sister's case for her," Mr. Lyttleton replied, a frown of annoyance sweeping his brow.

"Have you any news—are there more complications to be met?" the young man questioned.

"No; nothing that really amounts to anything; but the English are so conservative, and, of course, the sympathies of an English jury are likely to be enlisted in the interests of their own countryman. Lady Bromley is an American, and that fact is against her, while the relatives of her husband have the characteristic 'bulldog' grip, and will never let go while there is a foot of ground or an English shilling left to fight for. If there had only been children, everything would easily have been settled at the outset. It's a great pity that Mabel couldn't have given Sir Charles an heir to the estate," Mr. Lyttleton concluded, with a sigh.

The case had been held in litigation so long, and was continually being deferred for what seemed to him no reason whatever, he was becoming somewhat discouraged and growing to fear that his client was being subjected to the "freezing-out process."

"However," he added, brightening after a moment, "we will dive into the case of Brewster vs. Brewster with a right good-will, and we must proceed, forthwith, to gather our facts and evidence. You had better go at once to New Haven, as you have planned, and look up the record of your mother's marriage, which, if found to correspond with the certificate, will greatly strengthen your case. Study carefully the record of marriage intentions, also, for, of course, one will corroborate the other."

So Gerald started immediately for New Haven, where his fair young mother had spent most of her life, and become the heroine of the sad romance which he had learned only the day before.

Upon his arrival, he went directly to the office of the city clerk, where he called for the marriage records of the year which appeared upon the certificate in his possession. When the ponderous book was placed before him, his heart began to quake with the fear that disappointment might be in store for him, and his search amount to nothing.

Finally he found the date he was looking for, and then slowly scanned the page and the names recorded under it. Suddenly he started, and an expression of mingled astonishment and dismay swept over his features as he read those of Aldren Bronstern and Miriam Harris!

This was like a blow in the face

may be tempted to continued procrastination and so neglect my duty altogether. It is selfish of me to think of only my own personal interests—no, I will go on, make arrangements to have the lot well cared for in the future, without dallying over it any longer, and so have my conscience at rest about the matter."

Having arrived at this decision, he resolutely faced about and proceeded to put it into execution.

It was late in the evening when he arrived in the little town of Ashton, which, however, had grown considerably since his last sad visit to the place, and he thought it would be useless to go to the village cemetery before morning.

He made his way to the one small hotel which the town boasted, procured his supper, and then retired, but feeling far more weary than if he had labored all day long in the office—so susceptible is the body to the action of the mind.

He slept heavily, but awakened early, and immediately arose, for he was anxious to get through with his business and return to New York as soon as possible.

It was the month of October. The morning was bright, the air clear and keen, from the slight frost of the night previous, while the foliage everywhere was brilliant with a thousand exquisite tints which made the thrifty little hamlet, nestling so cozily in the shadows of the many fine old trees that graced its streets, seem like a beautifully illuminated picture.

A brisk walk of ten minutes brought Gerald to the entrance to the cemetery, when, entering, he threaded his way through the various paths, until he finally came in sight of the old Winchester lot.

The moment his glance fell upon it, he stopped short, an exclamation of astonishment bursting involuntarily from him, for it was in the nicest possible order, and showed evidences of thoughtful, even loving, care, and the expenditure of no small amount of money.

It had been nicely graded, and a fine granite border set around it, while, on one side, a small but very tasteful monument of the same stone had been erected.

His first thought, on coming in sight of it, was that he had mistaken the spot; then he knew by the two beautiful willows, which he had so admired eight years ago, and which were the only one in the grounds, that he was right.

(To be Continued.)

LAY FOR WEEKS AT DEATH'S DOOR

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURED MRS. THOMPSON'S
DROPSY.

It Started with Backache and grew
Worse till the Doctor said She
Must Die.

Holt, Ont., May 17. (Special).—All the countryside here is ringing with the wonderful cure of Mrs. Samuel Thompson, who lay at the point of death for weeks, swollen with Dropsy so that the doctor five different times decided to tap her, but desisted because, as her husband said, "It might be better to let her die in peace." After the doctor had given her up Dead's Kidney Pills cured her.

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There is

for the instruction of soldiers in various trades. Extensions are being made, new and up-to-date machinery added and already a large number of soldiers of all ages are at work.

A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.

Every mother is naturally anxious for information that will enable her to keep little ones in good health. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., has issued a little book which contains a great deal of information on the care of infants and young children, that every mother ought to know. The book will be sent free to any mother who will send her name and address to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Free church seats might be appreciated more if they were less uncomfortable.

TRADING on a good name and deceiving the public is what the imitators of the well-known "The D. & L. Menthol Plaster" are doing. Don't be fooled, insist on the genuine, "The D. & L. Z."

It takes a good neighbor to appreciate a neighbor who thinks he is better.



LIBBY'S EVAPORATED MILK

Contains double the Nutrient and None of the Injurious Bacteria so often found in so-called Fresh or Raw Milk.

The use of Libby's Insures Pure, Rich, Wholesome, Healthful Milk that is Superior in Flavor and Economical in Cost.

Libby's Evaporated Milk is the Purest, Freshest, High-grade Milk Obtained from Selected Carefully Fed Cows. It is pasteurized and then Evaporated, (the water taken out) filled into Bright, New Tins, Sterilized and Sealed Air Tight until You Need It.

Try LIBBY'S and tell your friends how good it is.

Libby, McNeill & Libby CHICAGO



I am going to make further inquiries regarding the family."

The letter stopped abruptly here, but was resumed upon another sheet, under a later date:

"I have just come from a visit to Ashton, Rhode Island, where I went to look after the family lot in the cemetery. Sometimes I think I have a trouble which may take me off suddenly, and I wanted to be sure the place was in good order, and to tell the sexton where to lay me when I am carried there. I am rather sorry that I did not put some kind of stone at Miriam's grave; but if you ever find this, you can act your own pleasure about the matter, and perhaps you will also look after the place occasionally, so that it will not look neglected. You have always been a good boy, Gerald—my pride and my blessing, even if I have seemed sharp and reserved with you at times when you have asked questions that were difficult to answer. I hope and pray that you may prosper in life, and have a happier lot than fell to your mother. I may add something more to this, but think it doubtful."

That was all, but the pathos of the last few pages had been very touching, and Gerald's voice was husky, his lips tremulous, as he concluded.

"Aunt Honor was a noble woman," he said; "I have never realized how much she must have sacrificed for me until now. I shall go to New Haven to-morrow, and after I have examined those records I will hasten to Ashton, to visit her grave and my mother's, both of which shall no longer remain unmarked. Oh, Lady Bromley! Can all this be true?" he exclaimed, as he refolded those closely written sheets, "or have I only been dreaming?"

"I believe it is true—of course, it must be true, and henceforth you are Gerald Winchester Brewster," she smilingly replied, and feeling that he would be a noble representative of the family name.

"Not at present," he gravely returned; "not until I have faced John Hubbard in court, and proved my position. Then the world may know the secret of my birth. But," with a deep sigh, "I cannot understand my father's unaccountable desertion of my mother. If I thought it was premeditated, I believe I should be tempted to repudiate him, and refuse to bear his name."

"It certainly is a tantalizing mystery, but I sincerely hope that it will some time be solved to your satisfaction," said his friend earnestly.

"I fear not, but I would give the world, if it was mine, for even a sign that he was true to her," Gerald remarked, and little thinking how soon his wish was to be granted.

CHAPTER III.

The next morning Gerald had a long talk with Mr. Lyttleton, Lady Bromley's brother, by whom he was employed, regarding the astonishing discovery which he had made, and the man at once threw himself, heart and soul, into the work of sifting the matter to the bottom, and, if possible, overthrowing John Hubbard, who, from the first, he had believed to be a scheming scoundrel.

It promised to be a very interesting case, and, like an old war-horse scenting the battle from afar, he became all alert and eager for the fray.

"We will make that rascal squirm in the most lively manner, before

him, and his search amount to nothing.

Finally he found the date he was looking for, and then slowly scanned the page and the names recorded under it. Suddenly he started, and an expression of mingled astonishment and dismay swept over his features as he read those of Aldren Bronstern and Miriam Harris!

This was like a blow in the face of our hero, and he sat staring blankly at the entry, both color and courage forsaking him for the moment.

"Well, this beats me!" he muttered, a strange sense of defeat stealing over him. "What can it mean? The name on the certificate in my possession is certainly Adam Brewster."

He drew it forth, and proceeded to compare it with the entry before him.

The handwriting was unmistakably the same, both upon the book and the certificate, and yet "Adam Brewster" was inscribed upon the one, and "Aldren Bronstern" upon the other, too plainly to be mistaken.

The latter had a very German look and sound, and it was an inexplicable mystery to him.

He then examined the record of marriage intentions, with the same result—that queer-looking name stared him boldly in the face wherever it had been necessary to enter it.

"It certainly seems as if I am to be handicapped at the very outset," he said to himself gloomily; "no court would ever admit the authenticity of any certificate which I might produce in the face of such counter-evidence as this. But," with a start, "where did John Hubbard find that record of Adam Brewster's marriage to Louisa Simpson? He claimed that they were married on the same day, and in the city of New Haven; if that is so, I ought to find the entry here."

And with this thought in mind he began to run his fingers down the page.

Ah! a few lines below he found it—Adam Brewster to Louisa Simpson, and under the same date.

His heart sank like a lump of lead in his bosom. He could not understand it, and he was bitterly disappointed at this unexpected frustration of all his hopes.

But he made a copy of both entries, and then, with a feeling of deep despondency, left the office, fearing that his journey had been all in vain, and that the puzzle would never be solved.

As we know, it had been his intention to keep on to that little town in Rhode Island where his aunt and mother were buried. He had never visited the place since Miss Winchester's body was taken there for interment, eight years previous, and, after reading her letter, he felt that he owed it to her to heed her wishes regarding the lot in the cemetery.

But now, in view of his disappointment, he had no heart for any other enterprise—he was eager to return directly to New York, to confide the result of his trip to Mr. Lyttleton, and consult with him regarding what step, if any, to take next.

He had even turned his steps toward the station, with this purpose in view, when some inward monitor prompted him to stop and reconsider his determination.

"Since I have come so far on the way, it seems a pity not to keep on," he muttered reflectively; "it will only delay me one day, and I

All the countryside here is ringing with the wonderful cure of Mrs. Samuel Thompson, who lay at the point of death for weeks, swollen with Dropsy so that the doctor five different times decided to tap her, but desisted because, as her husband said, "It might be better to let her die in peace." After the doctor had given her up Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Mrs. Thompson's terrible trouble started with a pain in the back. She grew worse, and the doctor treated her for jaundice for eight weeks. Then her feet and legs began to swell, and it was realized that Dropsy was the trouble. For seven months she suffered. The doctor said there was no hope; she must die.

As a last resort Dodd's Kidney Pills were tried. The improvement was slow but gradually her strength came back. To-day Mrs. Thompson is a well woman. She says, and the countryside knows, she owes her life to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

If the disease is of the Kidneys, or from the Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle.

Minister's Wife—"Wake up! There are burglars in the house, John." Minister—"Well, what of it? Let them find out their mistake themselves."

A LONG RECORD OF SUCCESS in curing all sorts of cuts, burns and bruises, as well as all bowel complaints, is held by "Painkiller"—over 60 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller"—Perry Davis, Doc. and Soc.

UNCLE EBEN SAYS:

"It's true when the ol' cat's away the little mice will sport an' play, but one or more gits taken in when the ol' cat shows up ag'in."

It Keeps the Muscles Pliant. — Men given to muscular sports and exercises and those who suffer muscular pains from bicycle riding will find Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil something worth trying. As a lubricant it will keep the muscles pliant and free from pains which often follow constant use of them, without softening them or impairing their strength. For bruises, sprains and contusions it is without a peer.

THOUGHT HE EARNED IT.

Mrs. Croxton was opposed, on principle, to giving money or food to professional beggars, but there was something so forlorn in the aspect of the dilapidated vagabond at her kitchen door that she hesitated to turn him away.

"Haven't you any occupation?" she asked.

"Nothing that you'd call an occupation, ma'am," he answered.

"Didn't you ever try to learn a trade of any kind?"

"Nothing that you'd call a trade."

"And you have never tried to earn your own living?"

"Lady," said the tramp, straightening himself up with something resembling dignity, "I earn my living every day. At least, I'm earning the right to live."

"How?"

"Dodging automobiles."

Mrs. Croxton decided that he had earned a plateful of chicken hash.

"Thi She di She' She si I'm Poor f p And There I The trou ed. All colds. I passages Misti positio last p very ax you you." The t to sun a strai duces ways p commo tery, t the spi best i this p Kellogg a stan where. Senti comes "Idiot ot, and A LOI ing all as well by a substit Perry I Your your v much that c we've i used la They The ve Farme compos mandr intesti restore healthi the be availab will est tion ar ailing written "Ain between ployme lookin' There 000 of c identic

THE WORLD'S WEALTH.

To possess all the gold in the world would appear, to most people, a terrible burden; but, providing it was sufficiently insured, it would be little or no trouble. A rough estimate places the value of a cubic yard of gold at \$10,000,000; so that all the gold in the world, if melted into ingots, could be contained in a cellar twenty-four feet square and sixteen feet high. All the wealth so far obtained from Australia and California could be comfortably tucked away in your office. All that would be required would be an iron safe nine feet square and nine feet high. To give an idea of how small is the little cube of yellow metal, it may be stated that the gold with which Solomon overlaid the "most holy place"—a room only thirty feet square—amounted to more than \$130,000,000.

A MINISTER'S GRATITUDE.

Zam-Buk Cured a Face Sore which Defied all Other Remedies for Two Years.

Rev. Charles E. Stafford, of Bridgeburg, Ont., says:—

"I had been much troubled for over two years with a sore on my left cheek. I tried all kinds of salves and lotions, but nothing I procured seemed to have the least bit of effect towards healing the sore. Hearing of Zam-Buk, I decided to give it a trial, and see if it would bring about a cure, as so many other things had failed. I purchased a supply, and commenced with the treatment. After several applications, to my great joy, Zam-Buk has effected what for two years I tried in vain to bring about—a complete cure."

Case after case could be quoted in which, as in the above instance, Zam-Buk has worked cures when everything else tried had failed. There is a reason for this. Zam-Buk is the ideal remedy because of its unique ingredients for all skin injuries and diseases.

Away back in the days of the Roman gladiators, secret balms were used for the healing of cuts and injuries sustained in the arena and in battle. Then came a period during which external balms were neglected, followed by a period in which all the salves and embrocations had as their base animal fats and oils. Zam-Buk marks a new epoch. It is absolutely devoid of all animal fats, all mineral colouring matters, and is composed entirely of rich medicinal herbal extracts. Zam-Buk is a combination of Nature's rich healing herbal juices by the most modern scientific methods, and the result is a balm which cures when others fail.

Skin diseases, such as eczema, ringworm, salt rheum, and prairie itch, are speedily overcome by it. For piles it is fine!—easing the pain and inflammation, and hastening a cure. It also cures burns, scalds, cuts, ulcers, children's sores and eruptions, blood-poisoning, scratches, old wounds, varicose ulcers, &c. All Druggists and Stores sell at 50c. a box, or post-free for price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Refuse harmful and cheap imitations, sometimes represented as "just as good."

HAD LEARNED SIGNS.

Landlady—"That new boarder needn't try make me think he is a bachelor. He's either married or is a widower."

Milling—"How can you tell?"
Landlady—"He always turns his back when he opens his pocket-book to pay his board."

FATHER BLUNDERS.

When father said to mother
"This coffee's cold, my dear,"
She didn't heave a little sigh,
She didn't shed a tear:

She simply gave him such a look,
I'm sure had he been able,
Poor father would have left his place
And crawled beneath the table!

A GUARANTEE OF SAFETY

Most of the "soothing" syrups and powders advertised to cure the ills of babies and young children contain poisonous opiates, and an overdose may kill the child. Baby's Own Tablets are sold under the guarantee of a government analyst that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. They can be given with absolute safety to a new born child. They cure all those minor ailments originating in disordered stomach or bowels. Mrs. F. Young, River Hebert, N. S., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation and stomach trouble and when my baby was teething, and have found them the best medicine I know of for these troubles." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SCIENCE OF WORN BOOTS.

Cothurnology is Latest Means of Judging Character.

Palmistry, phrenology graphology and all other methods of judging character seem destined henceforth to take second place to cothurnology—the science of worn boots.

According to a Swiss doctor, worn shoes give far more reliable indications than the lines of the hand, the features of the face, or the style of the handwriting.

If heel and sole of the shoe are equally worn after two months' wear, the wearer is an energetic business man, a trusty employee, or an excellent wife or mother.

If the sole is worn on the outer edge, the wearer has a marked tendency for adventures, or abold, obstinate spirit.

If the wearing is on the inside edge, it is a sign of irresolution and weakness in a man, modesty in a woman.

The inventor of the method has put his views to practical test, and on one occasion, having closely observed a stranger entering his house, noticed that his shoes were worn on the outside edge the tip of the sole being roughened, while the rest was still as good as new. He was convinced that the man before him was a scoundrel, and on the very same day the individual was arrested for theft.

Lawyer—"Now, I want you to answer this question very carefully—Was your father (when your mother struck him with a rolling pin) under the influence of drink?"
Juvenile Witness—"No, sir; he was under the kitchen table."

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

"That, sir," said the Jeweller, triumphantly, pointing to a marble timepiece, "is a magnificent specimen of the clockmaker's art. That clock will go for eight weeks without winding." "And how long," asked the customer, "will it go with winding?"

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the

STOCKWELL, HENDERSON & Co.

Established 30 Years. Limited
78 King St. West, Toronto.

DYERS AND CLEANERS

MODERN MACHINERY HANDSOME BUILDINGS
BEST HOUSE IN CANADA

Express paid One Way on Goods From a Distance

CALVES

Raise Them Without MILK.
Bo-klet Free.

Steele Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If no signs of cuts in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 158

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

Here It Is—Grab It

We want to give away (absolutely free) to every woman in Canada, one pair of 8 inch Silver Plated Tension Shears

In order to do so we require your help, for which we will pay you. Write us for full particulars.

ATLANTIC SOAP CO., Toronto, Ont.

CRUISING AND SPEED

LAUNCHES

in all sizes, complete or in knock down form.

Knock Down Frames and Semi-Finished Hulls. Dingys and Yacht Tenders.

ROBERTSON BROS.

Foot of Bay Street, Hamilton Canada.
Send for Catalogue.

Wise men lose a lot of valuable time explaining some of the things they know of other people.

Music

The stock of the late Canadian-American Music Co. purchased from the Liquidator at a very low rate on the dollar. We are prepared to sacrifice the entire stock for Quick Sale at prices never before offered. This is not old shelf-worn stock. BUT ALL NEW, modern and handsomely illustrated title pages, and works that sell in the regular way from 15c. to 75c. per copy.

Our price, postpaid, while the stock lasts. Single Copies 5c., 6 for 25c.

Special prices in Larger Quantities. Stamps accepted as cash. We have no catalogue of this music. When ordering state class of music required. With our many years' experience and business responsibilities, you can safely entrust the selection of your orders to us. Try one lot and you will order more.

WHALEY ROYCE & CO., LIMITED, Toronto and Winnipeg

BAULD'S
PERFECT CORN SALVE
SURE CURE MAILED 25¢
E.H. Bauld 878 YONGE ST. TORONTO, ONT.

GLASS INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED

National Provincial Plate Glass Insurance Company, Limited. Head Office, London, England. Established 1854. Capital, Fifty Thousand Pounds sterling. For Agencies at unrepresented points, Province of Ontario, address
J. H. EWART, Chief Agent,
No. 18 Wellington Street East, Toronto.
Send for booklet "Glass Insurance."

ALEXANDER WARDEN,

(Late treasurer Presbyterian Church in Canada)

BONDS AND STOCKS

Cobalt stocks bought and sold on commission.
18 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA
Long Distance Phones—Main 2370, Main 2371.

WARREN GZOWSKI & CO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange.
Traders Bank Building, 35 Broad Street
TORONTO. NEW YORK

STOCKS AND BONDS

We are now specializing in COBALT Stocks. Write us for information.

AGENTS MEN OR WOMEN

Make three dollars a day and establish permanent business on our capital. Our high class goods sell on credit in every home, are quickly used up, and repeat orders come fast. Exclusive territory given.

THE HOME SUPPLY CO.,

Dept. 50., TORONTO, ONT.

BELL

WHY DO
So many Institutions devoted to the higher Education select Bell pianos? The fact that they use and prefer the Bell is evidence of distinct merit!
One follows professional advice in acquiring an education, why not follow professional custom in buying Bell pianos?
The only pianos with the Illimitable Quick Repeating Action.

PIANOS

Send for (free) Catalogue No. 75.
The BELL PIANO & Organ Co., Limited GUELPH, ONTARIO.

ORANGE MEAT LEADS

In a long series of digestive experiments carried on by Professor Harcourt, of the Guelph Agricultural College, with the Human Subject, taking all the necessary precautions to insure accuracy, he determined the digestibility of various cereals and furnished the following results:

	Percentage of the constituents digested:	
	Organic Matter.	Calories per gram.
Orange Meat	93.4	3,733
White Bread	88.1	2,468
Entire White Bread	94.8	2,256
Graham Bread	83.7	2,266

ing- Mrs. the llen five her, hus- r to the ad's
 "This coffee's cold, my dear,"
 She didn't heave a little sigh,
 She didn't shed a tear:
 She simply gave him such a look,
 I'm sure had he been able,
 Poor father would have left his
 place
 And crawled beneath the table!"

There is No Such Thing as a harmless cough.
 The trouble goes from bad to worse unless checked.
 Allen's Lung Balm cures the worst of
 colds. It allays inflammation and clears the air
 passages.

Mistress (to applicant for cook's
 position)—"Why did you leave your
 last place?" Applicant—"You're
 very inquisitive, marm. I didn't
 ax you what for yer last cook left
 you."

The transition from winter's cold
 to summer's heat frequently puts
 a strain upon the system that pro-
 duces internal complications, al-
 ways painful and often serious. A
 common form of disorder is dysen-
 tery, to which many are prone in
 the spring and summer. The very
 best medicine to use in subduing
 this painful ailment is Dr. J. D.
 Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It is
 a standard remedy, sold every-
 where.

Sentinel (on guard)—"Halt! Who
 comes there?" The Colonel—
 "Idiot!" Sentinel—"Advance, idi-
 ot, and give the countersign."

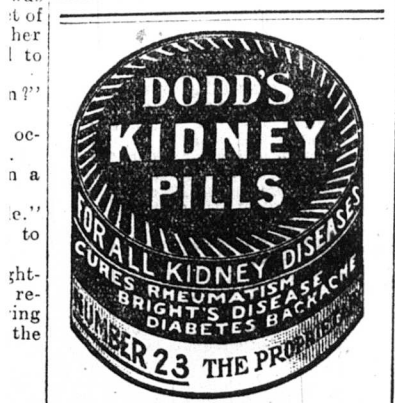
A LONG RECORD OF SUCCESS in curing
 all sorts of cuts, burns and bruises
 as well as all bowel complaints, is held
 by "Painkiller"—over 60 years. Avoid
 substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller".
 Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

Country Doctor—"Well, Silas,
 your wife has gastric fever." Silas
 (much concerned)—"Don't see how
 that can be, sir, seeing as how
 we've never burned gas, but always
 used lamps."

They Cleanse While They Cure.—
 The vegetable compounds of which
 Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are
 composed, mainly dandelion and
 mandrake, clear the stomach and
 intestines of deleterious matter and
 restore the deranged organs to
 healthful action. Hence they are
 the best remedy for indigestion
 available to-day. A trial of them
 will establish the truth of this asser-
 tion and do more to convince the
 ailing than anything that can be
 written of these pills.

SAID UNCLE SILAS:
 "Ain't much diff' runce, after all,
 between the man who's seekin' em-
 ployment an' the feller who's
 lookin' fer a job."

There is one chance in 64,000,000-
 000 of one person's finger-tip being
 identical with that of another.



out. Wind- ing. And now long,
 asked the customer, "will it go
 with winding?"

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's
 bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain
 a heavy physical burden? I know what
 those mean to delicate women—I have
 been discouraged, too; but learned how to
 cure myself. I want to relieve your bur-
 dens. Why not end the pain and stop the
 doctor's bill? I can do this for you and
 will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free
 box of the remedy which has been placed
 in my hands to be given away. Perhaps
 this one box will cure you—it has done so
 for others. If so, I shall be happy and
 you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a
 postage stamp). Your letters held confi-
 dentially. Write to-day for my free treat-
 ment. MRS. F. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

The average man no sooner does
 a kind act that he begins to feel
 big over it.

TRADING on a good name and deceiving
 the public is what the imitators of the
 well-known "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster
 are doing. Don't be fooled, insist on the
 genuine, "The D. & L. z"

"I see that your smaller sister
 took the smaller apple," said an
 experienced mother. "Did you let
 her have her choice, as I told you?"
 "Yes, mother," her son replied.
 "Brightly, I told her, if she didn't
 choose the smaller, she wouldn't
 get any at all. She chose the smal-
 ler, mother!"

Eyes Are Relieved By Murine

when Irritated by Chalk Dust and Eye
 Strain, incident to the average School
 Room. A recent Census of New York
 City reveals the fact that in that City
 alone 17,28 School Children needed Eye
 Care. Why not try Murine Eye Remedy
 for Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes,
 Granulation, Pink Eye and Eye Strain?
 Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain.
 Is Composed by Experienced Physi-
 cians; Contains no Injurious or Prohibited
 Drugs. Try Murine for Your Eye
 Troubles; You Will Like Murine. Try It
 in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids. Drug-
 gists Sell Murine at 50c. The Murine Eye
 Remedy Co., Chicago, Will Send You In-
 teresting Eye Books Free.

"That was a dreadful tough steak
 you sent me yesterday, Mr. Beef-
 leigh," said a lady to her meat pur-
 veyor. "Was it, madam? You
 should have sent it back." "Yes,
 I meant to, but my husband was
 too quick for me. Before I knew
 what he was going to do he cut it
 up into strips and used it for hinges
 on the henhouse door."

Pills of Attested Value.—Parme-
 lee's Vegetable Pills are the result
 of careful study of the properties
 of certain roots and herbs, and the
 action of such as sedatives and
 laxatives on the digestive apparatus.
 The success the compounds
 have met with attests the value of
 their work. These pills have been
 recognized for many years as the
 best cleaners of the system that
 can be got. Their excellence was
 recognized from the first and they
 grow more popular daily.

For each disease there are any
 number of cures that don't help
 any.

Missionaries in All Lands are friends of Pain-
 killer. Hundreds of letters testify to the fact.
 For accidents and sudden emergencies, such as
 sprains, cuts and bruises, they find it invaluable.
 Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller".
 Perry Davis', 25c and 50c.

Mrs. Gray—"What book has been
 the most helpful to you?" Mrs.
 Wimple—"My big dictionary. The
 baby sits on it at the table, and
 it saves the price of a high chair."

THE "BURLINGTON ROUTE"

will inaugurate, May 23rd, two through trains-
 Chicago to Seattle, Wash., via St. Paul, daily.
 Low rates to all North and South Pacific Coast
 points. A forty page folder descriptive of the
 Alaska-Yukon Exposition free for the asking.
 For information in regard to rates and train ser-
 vice write or call on

J. A. YORICK, 54 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

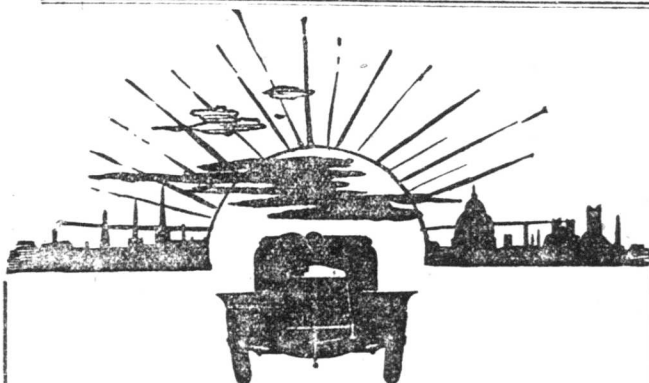
IN a long series of digestive experiments carried on by Professor Har-
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 taking all the necessary precautions to insure accuracy, he de-
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Percentage of the constituents digested:			
		Organic Matter.	Calories per gram.
Orange Meat.....	93.4	.....	3,733
White Bread.....	98.1	.....	2,468
Entire White Bread.....	94.8	.....	2,250
Graham Bread.....	92.5	.....	2,296

According to his determination ORANGE MEAT is 50 per cent.
 more valuable as a food than bread.

To persistent users of ORANGE MEAT a large reward is offered. A
 private postcard in every package of ORANGE MEAT gives details of
 how to get a cash prize of Seven Hundred Dollars, or a life annuity of
 Fifty: wo Dollars.

If you enter this contest, send post card to Orange Meat, Kingston,
 giving full name and address, and mention the paper in which you saw
 this advertisement.



The New DAIMLER

THE PRINCIPAL CLAIMS

For this Marvellous New Motor are:

- Silence in Operation
- Flexibility
- Economy in Construction and Operation
- Absence of Small Parts

Write for full particulars and illustrated lists from

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 COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

